THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT RAILWAY LEASE.

The Calamity of Pittston

The Mine Inspector's Statement.

The Pennsylvania Democracy

Anxiety of the Unterrified.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

THE GREAT RAILROAD LEASE.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the New Jersey Railroad—Majority for the Lease.

The stockholders of the New Jersey Railroad held a meeting yesterday at Jersey City, which was designated the regular annual meeting, but which was really the gathering of the tribes around the dying bed of old Camden and Amboy. There was a lachrymose expression about the faces of a few men of the olden time as they began to realize that the former things had passed away. Dudley S. Gregory was there, an advocate of the preservation of self-government in the New Jersey companies; so were Nehemiah Perry and Martin A. Howell, and above all Judge Black, of Mount Holly, who made himself heard on the lease question. He was on his feet throughout the entire discussion, though he is an old man, and, like the prophet in Nineveh, warned his hearers to the last against the ruinous consequences of the proposed lease. He gave

FACTS AND FIGURES,

and though frequently interrupted, maintained his protest against being called upon to witness the signing of their death-warrant as a corporation possessing the finest railroad in the country. John C. Stevens, of Trenton, a chief of the old railroad block, sailed in under full canvas for the lease, while "Pete" Duryea, of Newark, executed some admirable sparring manœuvres and somersaults, while entertaining the meeting to a harangue in favor of the measure. "Pete" passes for a wit, and in his effort to cajole the stubborn old gentleman of the opposition into a submission to the inevitable, he was particularly successful. Voorhees, the good old anchorite, shook hands with "Pete" on the question, and, as they both passed out of the shade of the departed, "Pete" triumphantly cried out, "A great day for New Jersey!" Voorhees responding, "And for Pennsylvania."

OPPOSITION WAS FRUITLESS,

as it was evident the destroying angel had passed over the assemblage during the morning hour. "No use," said Perry; "the thing is evidently fixed." And Nehemiah left for Long Branch, without waiting to drink, like the others, to the days that are over. An election for directors was held, and the following gentlemen were chosen:—Dudley S. Gregory, Henry R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, Alfred L. Dennis, George R. Chetwood, Martin A. Howell, Ferdinand Suydam, Nehemiah Perry, and Isaac W. Scudder. There was only one ticket, and the result is an overwhelming vote in favor of the lease. The number of shares voted on was 43,817. Of these Gregory fell behind or was "scratched" to the number of 1046, Perry 977, and Howell 69, on account of their opposition to the lease.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

THE PITTSTON DISASTER.

A Card from Mine Inspector Williams.

T. M. Williams, Inspector of Coal Mines, who was censured for neglect of duty by the Coroner's jury in the recent investigation concerning the Pittston coal mine disaster, has issued a card to the public in order to refute what he calls "the many vile reports and slanders" which have been circulated in the newspapers as to his responsibility for the calamity. After alluding to the coroner's inquest as "that farce of a jury," and complaining that he was expelled from the inquest because he informed the coroner that he was not competent to conduct it, he shifts the responsibility for the accident on the Superintendent of the mine by the following statement:—

My last visit was on May 24. They had just started afresh some time through the month and I was under the impression that the understanding previously between us, not to work chambers, was kept in good faith. I entered the mine, travelled the slope and airway into the east side gangway and airway, and then back to the foot of shaft; looked into the shifting shanty; saw some ten or a dozen persons in there on dinner. On going away from there towards the west gangway, I asked Mr. Kendrick how it was there were so many men in the shanty, and if any of them belonged to the slope that we had seen before. He said, "Yes, that those men from the slope were there on dinner." I just thought that, and said I, "If not, you would have more than you complement of men down here." So we walked on into the west gangway and airway. Returned to a place where they were making a new stable, and on returning saw the road leading up the hill; asked if any one worked up there; Kendrick said "No, not now; they have been, but are not now." (After the fire it was proved that four chambers and a gangway were at work at the time of my visit, and that five new chambers were started the two days next after I was there, and some new hands were employed to do so.) From there we went to the return airway at foot of shaft; measured the air at the same place that Kendrick made out a report a few days previous and sent to me; my measurement (with him there to see it done) was 1680 cubic feet per minute at foot of upcast shaft. For the three splits together his report above referred to was 9600 cubic feet; and when I measured the 1680 cubic feet, the fan exhausted at the top 11,900 cubic feet. The day of the calamity Mr. Kendrick was experimenting to get more air out of the fan; at five minutes to one o'clock doubled her speed, got 24,000 feet, running her up to 180 revolutions, and likely no additional care or greasing to meet the double velocity and friction, and we all now see the results.

—Connecticut last year raised 6,500,000 pounds of tobacco, or an average of 1450 pounds to the acre cultivated.

—Paris has forty-nine female telegraph operators, Lyons forty-three, Bordeaux seven, and Marseilles eighteen.

—The town in Coos county, N. H., named "Success" is a failure. After twenty years it has only five inhabitants.

—Augusta, Me., is said to be the only place of any size in the State that wholly ignored the celebration of Decoration Day.

—A Boston jail holds a beautiful and well-educated girl who was arrested for stealing $2000 from her employers, a dry goods firm.

—A Tobacco Fair will be held at St. Louis on the 21st instant. The tobacco production of Missouri last year was 18,500,000 pounds.

—And now Little Raven and the rest of the Indian Chiefs have gone to visit Bunker Hill and explore the wonders of Boston Common.

—A special committee has been raised in the Connecticut Legislature for the purpose of canvassing the subject of divorce, with a view to a general revision of the laws relating thereto.

—The whole mystery is explained at last. "Religion is simply a recurrence to the human mind of the facts of the universe." So says John Weiss, a chief light of the Boston Free Religionists.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Threatened Rebellion in the Camp—The State Convention and How it was Managed.

The Democratic newspapers of Pennsylvania do not seem to be unanimous in accepting the platform adopted by the State Convention on the 24th ult. The West Chester *Jeffersonian*, a well-known Democratic sheet, says:—

On the day before the convention several Democrats went up to Harrisburg from this place to prevent, if possible, the party from taking the contemplated step. The first one of the "ring" encountered on their arrival was H. G. Smith, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. From him they learned that there was a determination to put through the substance of the Vallandigham platform, he going so far as to say that he was opposed to the repeal of the fifteenth amendment.

In the evening, determined to seek the spring head of this dark and hidden stream, R. E. Monaghan, Esq., and Jos. Hemphill, Esq., repaired to the room of Hon. W. A. Wallace.

The conversation soon turned to the platform, when Wallace read some resolutions he had prepared, and Myers some that he had written—both going the whole figure *for the amendments and the nigger*. Mr. Wallace prefaced the reading of his resolutions by the remark, "that he feared the first one (the negro one) would not suit his friends from Chester." After hearing it read, the gentlemen from West Chester condemned it in the severest terms, saying *that it would be ruinous to the party in Chester county and throughout the State*—that the record of the party was such on this question that it would be impossible to rally it upon such a platform— * * * * And Monaghan, quite excited, arose from his seat and said:—"Well, gentlemen, I have not yet learned to be *a d—d scoundrel in politics!*" * * * The ninth resolution was passed by 76 yeas to 53 nays. The announcement of the vote was received with hisses and some little applause. During the debate the excitement was intense, and much feeling was displayed on both sides.

William A. Wallace was then very properly elected chairman of the State Central Committee, in order that he might demonstrate to the people of the State *how totally destitute of consistency is a professional politician.*

This whole affair was a job set up by a lot of scheming, huckstering politicians, headed by such men as Lewis C. Cassidy, William A. Wallace, B. F. Myers, Senator Davis, of Berks, and others; and who no more represent the true sentiments and principles of the Democratic party than do the edicts of the King of Dahomey. * * * * *

Our suggestion is, that there should be another convention called, to expunge this odious and inconsistent resolution, treating it as the famous resolutions of censure against Andrew Jackson were treated, by drawing black lines around and through it.

A SHARP TRICK.

A United States Marshal Outwitted.

A sharp trick was played yesterday in the vicinity of Loeffler's Garden, by a party who had some time ago purchased a piano from the Gaehle Factory, in Baltimore. It appears that promised payments had not been made, and so the agent of the concern came to the city yesterday to recover possession of the instrument. He first went to the house and demanded the surrender of the piano, which was refused. He then proceeded to the Marshal of the District, and after the arrangement of brief preliminaries that officer, armed with the proper legal document, went to the house, and, finding the door locked, broke it in, and entering seized and levied on the piano, and brought it away. As the triumphant marshal and the agent left the premises they received a note from the party from whom they had seized it, in which the writer expressed a fervent hope that the agent would be satisfied with his bargain. Away went the instrument, the agent, the deputy marshal, and the specials, in great glee, in a furniture wagon.

But in order to comply with some legal form it became necessary to have the piano examined by an expert, and its value estimated. So the party drove down to Ellis' music store, and transferred the prize to the interior for examination and valuation. It was locked. A piano key was produced, and the corner raised, when, lo! it was one of the "planner fortys" that old Mr. Weller had in his mind when he proposed his plan to Sam, for getting Mr. Pickwick out of the Fleet Prison. It "hadn't got no vurks in it."

It turned out that while the enterprising agent was looking up the Marshal, somebody had used a good screwdriver with such expedition that the entire action of the instrument had been removed and spirited out of sight. The agent now understood the meaning of the note which he had received as the piano was being removed. Of course it didn't take long to place a valuation on the instrument.—*Washington Patriot, yesterday.*

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Terrible Casualty at Rochester.

From the Rochester Express, 5th.

On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, a terrible accident occurred on the corner of State and Centre streets, which resulted in the death of a young lady and the serious injury of three other persons. At that time John Kleinhanz was driving a team of horses belonging to Henry Bartholomay, brewer, drawing a lager beer wagon, on Jones street. Just then the 10 o'clock Niagara Falls train came along, at which the horses became frightened and started on a run, dashing down Jones street at a fearful pace. The driver maintained his hold of the reins until reaching the corner of Centre and Jones streets, where, in turning, he was thrown to the ground with great force, the fall breaking a leg and one of his arms, and bruising his body.

The maddened animals dashed onward with increased speed through Centre to State street. At this point a gentleman, accompanied by two ladies, was walking leisurely over the cross-walk. Their names are Henry Hawley, Amanda Hawley, and Mary Green. They did not notice the approach of the team, and were knocked prostrate upon the ground. Immediately a large crowd collected, and the injured parties were taken up and conveyed into a store.

On examination it was found that two of the persons were injured severely, and one, Amanda Hawley, it was thought fatally. She was insensible when taken up, and in terrible agony. Under the influence of stimulants she was returned to consciousness for a short time. Blood issued from her mouth, and it soon became apparent that her injuries were of a fatal nature. It was decided to remove all three sufferers to the City Hospital, whither they were accompanied by physicians.

Deceased was a relative of Henry Hawley, the injured man, whose thigh-bone was found to be fractured, and his head and body badly cut and bruised.

Philadelphians at Newport.

The New York *Evening Post* has a complete list of parties holding villas at Newport the present season, in which we find the following names of Philadelphians:—

Henry Ashurst, cor. Bellevue av. and Beach st.
John A. Brown, Bellevue av. and Spring st.
J. Boker, Powell's, Ayrault street.
Mrs. Fred. Brown, "Malbone," Malbone av.
Gen. George Cadwalader, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. Debaney, Wilbur's, Church street.
E. L. Moss, Atlantic House.
Wistar Morris, Washington street.
Edw. Morrell, Bellevue court and Spring st.
Charles J. Peterson, Bath road, near Beach.
Mrs. C. G. Perry, Greenough place.
Harry Ingersoll, "Reef Point," Cliffs.
Seth B. Still, Atlantic House.
George F. Tyler, Bellevue court.
E. S. Willing, Stone House, Spring street.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Funerals of the Murdered Priests.

Imposing Scene in Notre Dame.

Gen. Sherman and the Presidency.

He Positively Declines the Honor.

The President and the Indians

Politics in New Hampshire.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

Funerals of the Murdered Priests.

PARIS, June 7.—The funeral ceremonies today over the remains of five clerical victims of the Commune were solemn and impressive. "Notre Dame" was grandly arrayed. The central object in the solemn pomp was a gorgeous catafalque containing

The Remains of the Archbishop,

surrounded by minor structures bearing the corpses of Duguerry, Cure of the Madelaine; Suret, Grand Vicar of the Diocese; Becourt and Sebatur. The coffin of the Archbishop was covered with a pall of black velvet, embroidered and enriched with a massive silver cross. Thousands of tapers were burning in silver candelabra, and the incense vessels were also of silver.

The floor was covered with black cloth and the pulpit covered with black gauze bespangled with silver stars. Black drapery covered every statue except those of the Virgin and child and St. Denis, first Bishop of Paris. In the midst of all were the black and charred remains of the bishop's chair; and his throne, also half burned, with which the Communists endeavored to burn the Cathedral, was left intact as a memento of the crime. The weather was dull. Along the route of the procession the windows and streets were crowded with spectators. Bells were tolling and salutes fired. A strong force of regulars with reversed arms and muffled drums were in the procession.

The Funeral Car

of the Archbishop was covered with silver and drapery and drawn by six horses. Another beautiful car, containing the remains of Suret, followed. The procession reached the Cathedral at 11 o'clock. The inside was crowded with members of the Assembly, priests, and Sisters of Charity. At 11 o'clock the priests and deputies left the chancel, and proceeded to the great doors, which were draped in black, to meet the coffins. Chanting then commenced, and outside were heard the beating of drums, pealing of trumpets, and roaring of cannon. At the elevation of the Host the firing was repeated. The altar was magnificently decorated, and the service was long and solemn. MacMahon, L'Admirault, and Favre were present.

LONDON, June 8.—It is rumored that the

Count de Chambord

has arrived at Boulogne.

Jules Mires,

the celebrated French banker, is dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The report that the

Russian Campaign Against Khiva

had successfully terminated is confirmed.

Emperor of Russia in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 8.—The Emperor Alexander of Russia and his son Alexis, with a brilliant staff, arrived in Berlin and were received at the station by the Emperor William and staff, and escorted to the palace by the Imperial Guard.

VERSAILLES, June 8.

In the National Assembly

to day a motion for the prolongation of Thiers' term of office as Chief Executive of France was postponed until after the completion of the supplementary elections to the Assembly. It is authoritatively announced that

Thiers Favors a Republic

for the future government of the country.

It is reported that

Rossel and Courbet

have been unearthed in Paris.

The Court-Martial

for the trial of the insurgents is not yet convened.

The *Official Journal* ascribes the insurrection to the congregation by Napoleon of three hundred thousand workmen in Paris.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 8—11·30 A. M.—The weather throughout England is fair, but unfavorable for the crops. Consols opened at 91⅝ for money and 91⅝ for account. Bonds quiet and steady; 1862, 90⅜; 1865, old, 90⅜; 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 88⅜.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; uplands, 8⅛@8¼d.; Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs easier. Corn, 32s. 3d for new. Peas, 41s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 8—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅝, and for account 91⅝@91¾. Bonds, 90⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and easier; uplands, 8⅛@8¼d.; Orleans, 8¼d. Sales now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5000 for export and speculation. Sales on ship named from Savannah or Charleston at 8¼d. for middlings. Also at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, at 8⅛d.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

New Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8.—Both parties are holding caucuses this morning with closed doors, preparing for a renewal of the contest in the organization of the House. Every train and public vehicle arriving brings loads of country people to witness the usual annual parade on election day. But it is likely they will be disappointed, as it is not probable the question who will be Governor will be reached to-day. It is understood Weston declines to visit the city till the question is settled.

Fatal Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8.—B. A. Slocomb, Chief of Police at Woonsocket, was killed this morning at that place. He attempted to get upon the cars while in motion, and fell under the wheels.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Wheat steady. No. 1, $1·31; No. 2, $1·30½. Receipts, 80,000 bushels; shipments, 63,000. Freights—sail, 5c.; steam, 9c.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Dr. Sparr, brother-in-law of Madames Woodhull and Claflin, died suddenly at French's Hotel yesterday in a fit.

General Sherman Positively Declines the Presidency.

The *Herald* publishes the following letter:—

FORT SILL, COMANCHE RESERVATION, May 25, 1871.—I have been skirting the Texas border for the past month, and here for the first time I meet files of Eastern papers, by which I see quite an unnecessary muss has been raised by a purported speech made by me at a supper of the Union League Club of New Orleans the night preceding my departure from that city. Whoever reported that as a speech by me committed a breach of propriety, for Governor Warmouth presided, and before I consented to respond to a call I was assured by the President of the society that no reporters were present, and that whatever was said would be sacred and confined to the persons present. Now as to politics, I think all my personal friends know my deep-seated antipathy to the subject. Yet, as you seem not to understand me, I hereby *state, and mean all that I say, that "I never have been and never will be a candidate for the Presidency, that if nominated by either party I should peremptorily decline, and even if unanimously elected I should decline to serve."* If you can find language stronger to convey this meaning you are at liberty to use it. I am your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The President's Views of the Situation.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The President in conversation yesterday said:—"There is a great deal of nonsense written about me. I don't want to do any more than carry out the wishes of the American people as they are expressed through their representatives and the press. I try to observe the oath of office I took when inaugurated, and I believe I have succeeded. What good I have done the credit is to the people.

The Faults of the Administration

are mine. My faults have come to the front and centre. What good I have done is under guard in the rear. It remains with the people to decide on the merits and the demerits of my administration.

As to the Indians,

said the President, those people who clamor for the destruction of the Indians on the plains either are interested or know nothing of the condition of affairs in the wild regions where the Indians live. I have lived with Indians, and know them thoroughly. They can be civilized and made friends of the Republic. It takes tact and skill, however, to deal with them. They are shrewd and cunning, and won't be shoved out of their rights if they know it. My policy is peace.

When I said

"Let us Have Peace"

I meant it. I want peace on the Plains as everywhere else. That attack on the Apaches was murder purely. The Apaches are warlike, that is, the young savages wander off to rob and murder occasionally, but no doubt they have provocation. I will investigate the massacre of the Apaches at Camp Grant and be

Just to All Concerned.

The Indian question is not one the Government should be called upon to settle. The citizens of outlying States and Territories ought to be able to fix that. The Quakers are doing well, have done well, and will do more. Other denominations of Christians are also laboring with effect among the Indians, and they are all laboring for the same end, and I will give them all the support I can. I don't like riding over and shooting these poor savages.

I Want to Conciliate Them,

and make them peaceful citizens. The policy of peace is much preferable to the policy of war. You can't thrash people so that they will love you. Even though they are Indians, you make enemies friends by kindness.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

Gov. Randolph, of N. J., at the Fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 8.—Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, accompanied by his lady and a few friends, paid a visit to the fort yesterday, and were the guests of Major-General Barry. They visited the various points of interest, and returned by the New York steamer last night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 8—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather has remained without material change at the Rocky Mountains and Pacific stations. The barometer has fallen somewhat from Lake Superior southward to the gulf, and eastward to Lake Ontario and the middle Atlantic coast. The area of lowest pressure has moved northeastward beyond our stations. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed from West Virginia to Lake Ontario and eastward, where it is now generally clearing up. Southwesterly winds are now reported from Lakes Erie and Ontario to the Atlantic coast. Cool northwesterly winds from the Ohio Valley northward and westward.

Probabilities,—Cool and cloudy weather is probable for Michigan and Lake Michigan, and clearing-up weather on the Middle and Eastern coasts. Clear and partially cloudy weather will probably prevail very generally east of the Mississippi river, with light winds and rising barometer.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 8—Stocks dull and heavy. Money 3 per cent. Gold, 112. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112; do. 1864, cp., 111⅞; do. 1865, cp., 111⅞; do. 1865, new, 111⅝; do. 1867, 114⅛; do. 1868, 114⅛; 10-40s, 109⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 73; Missouri 6s, 95⅜; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 43⅜; N. Y. Central, and Hudson River, 98⅛; Erie, 20; Reading, 116⅜; Adams Express, 80½; Michigan Central, 124⅜; Michigan Southern, 114⅛; Illinois Central, 146; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 118¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 123⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 58⅜.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 8—10·30 A. M.—Wheat steady; fair demand at $1·28⅛@1·28¾, seller July; $1·23½@1·23¾, last half, seller June, cash.

Corn firm and in good demand at 54⅛c., seller June; 55⅞@55¾c., seller July.

	Receipts.	Shipts.		Receipts.	Shipts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	3,000	Oats, bus.	31,000	7,000
Wheat, bus.	61,000	140,000	Rye, bus	none.	none.
Corn, bus.	164,000	106,000	Barley, bus.	none.	none.

—In Sweden every one at the age of fifteen becomes a church member.

—Lord Courtenay, the last titled bankrupt of England, owes six million dollars.

—The principal of Eton school, England, now gets $30,000 a year and rent free.

—Mr. Emerson says the Yo-Semite is the only thing in California up to the brag.

—Some of the Prussian railroads pay dividends as high as 24½ per cent. per annum.

OBITUARY.

Brigadier-General Thomas J. Rodman, United States Army.

This well-known officer and inventor of the celebrated Rodman gun died at Rock Island, Ill., where he was commandant of the United States armory and arsenal, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was a native of Indiana, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, remaining there from July, 1837, to July, 1841, when he graduated seventh in his class, and was commissioned brevet second lieutenant and assigned to duty as assistant ordnance officer at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa. In 1845 he went to Richmond for the preparation of machinery to test gun metal and to supervise the manufacture of cannon. From September to November, 1846, he was at Boston, mounting and experimenting with Bomford's 12-inch columbiad. The greater part of the following year was passed at Pittsburg, supervising the manufacture of cannon.

In March, 1847, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and in July, 1855, was commissioned a captain "for fourteen years' continuous service." During this interval he was engaged in ordnance duties, part of the time at Pittsburg and Baton Rouge. From 1857 to 1859 he was engaged, at intervals, fixing the programme of experiments with cannon, experimenting on gunpowder, and determining the proper form of cannon, testing carbines, and inspecting and fixing the quality of iron. He continued his experiments until 1861, when he published their results in a valuable work, entitled "Reports of Experiments on Metals for Cannon and Cannon Powder." Previous to this Captain Rodman had invented the gun which bears his name. He supervised the casting and testing of the first 12-inch columbiad, 12-inch rifled gun, and 20-inch smooth bore, and from September, 1864, to his death supervised the casting of projectiles and ordnance (with hollow core and cooled from inside to outside, as invented by himself) for the Ordnance Department. In March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general "for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the Ordnance Department," receiving thereby the usual compliment of three brevets in a single day. In March, 1867, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, and held that rank at the time of his death. General Rodman's services during the rebellion were most valuable to the country. It was not his fortune to be called upon the battle field, but in preparing the ordnance for the use of the Union armies he performed a service whose value cannot be overestimated, and performed it so thoroughly that there never was the slightest complaint from the generals commanding in the field.

Juan George Kohl.

Juan George Kohl, a celebrated traveller and author, who died on Tuesday at Bremen, Germany, was born in the same place on the 28th of April, 1808. He studied science in Bremen and finished his education in the Universities of Gottingen, Heidelberg, and Munich. For several years he was engaged as a tutor in noble families, and afterwards he travelled over every part of Europe. He finally settled in Dresden in 1838, and published sketches and pictures of his travels, which became immensely popular. In 1857 he contributed to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington two treatises on the maps and charts of the New World at different periods, and wrote a descriptive catalogue of all the maps, charts, and surveys relating to America. He also wrote a history of and commentary on the two maps of the New World made in Spain at the commencement of the reign of the Emperor Charles V, and contributed frequently to the publications of various learned societies.

THE N. Y. VIADUCT RAILROAD.

Third Meeting of the Directors—$1,000,000 Worth of Stock Subscribed.

The Directors of the Viaduct Railway met at 2 P. M. yesterday in the Governor's room at the City Hall, President Hilton in the chair.

The Chairman read a series of resolutions, calling upon the directors to subscribe for stock. The resolutions stated that 10 per cent. should be paid on the par value of the stock and 10 per cent. when called upon by the board. Mr. Lamont said the object of the resolutions was to have $1,000,000 subscribed, in accordance with the law, which provided for an expenditure of $5,000,000 on the road by the city when that amount was raised. The following amounts were then subscribed:—

	Shares.		Shares.
A. T. Stewart	1000	William B. Astor	500
W. M. Tweed	500	P. B. Sweeny	500
A. Belmont	500	Hugh Smith	500
Charles A. Lamont	250	W. T. Blodgett	250
M. Lanier	500	Richard O'Gorman	100
Mr. Duncan	500	J. Nevarro	500
J. J. Bradley	200	B. Wesley	250
William Travers	250	J. T. Johnson	250
R. B. Connolly	250	Judge Hilton	500
Mayor Hall	150		

The Chairman announced that it would be advisable so to divide the remainder of the stock among the directors as to raise the $1,000,000. Mr. Johnson said he was unwilling to subscribe for more stock until he understood everything about the road. He had not given it his attention before. The Chairman announced that Mr. Greeley and Mr. Sinclair of the *Tribune* were ready to subscribe $1000 each for stock.

The remaining shares were then divided among the other directors, Messrs. Morton, Marble, and Seligman.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Baltimore	29·97	74	N. W.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
Boston	29·77	73	W.	3	V. gent.	t rain
Cape May	29·89	71	.....	..	Calm.	Cl. up
Charleston, S. C.	29·91	77	S. W.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Chicago	29·96	64	N. W.	10	Brisk.	Clear
Cincinnati	30·02	71	N. W.	10	Brisk.	Clear
Detroit	29·84	61	N. W.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Key West, Fla	30·00	82	S. E.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Memphis	30·01	81	S. W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Mt. Washington	29·94	45	S. W.	24	.....	Fair
New York	29·84	72	W.	12	Brisk.	Cloud
Norfolk	29·94	77	S. W.	8	Gentle.	Cloud
Omaha	29·91	62	N. E.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Oswego	29·75	69	S. W.	12	Brisk.	Clear
Philadelphia	29·89	75	N. W.	..	.....	Cloud
Pittsburg	30·05	72	S.	3	V. gent.	Fair
St. Louis	29·97	75	.....	..	Calm.	Clear
Washington	29·94	71	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Cloud
Wilmington, N.C	29·95	83	S. W.	8	Gentle.	Fair

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, June 8, 1871.

We have no special feature to notice in local financial affairs. There is a rather better business demand, owing to the active movements in some departments of trade, and there is a slight current of money towards the West and South to move the wool and cotton crops, but the market is amply supplied with loanable capital, and rates are easy and almost nominal.

Gold is quiet and steady, the sales ranging from 112⅛@112¼, closing at ¼. Government bonds were dull but steady at about last night's closing figures.

The stock market was dull and prices were weak. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 100.

Reading Railroad sold at 58¾, declining to 58·31, and closing at 58¾. Pennsylvania was also weak, selling at 62⅛@62, closing at the latter. Camden and Amboy advanced to 130, with sales. Lehigh Valley changed hands at 62⅛; Catawissa at 23, b. o.; and do., preferred stock, at 49.

Canal shares and the balance of the list were neglected. Sales of St. Nicholas Coal at 3 and New Creek do. at 3-16.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	100	12 sh Reading R	58⅛
$100 do	99⅞	100 do	58⅜
$1000 Pa 6s, 3 es	100	100 do	58⅛
$1000 Hunt & B Top	98½	50 do	58⅜
$1000 C & A 6s 83	94	500 do	58⅜
$500 Sch N 6s, 73	77½	500 do 2d	58⅜
66 sh Cam & Am	130	77 sh Leh Val R	62⅝
50 do b5	130	100 sh O C & A R b30	52⅜
100 do b30	130	100 sh New Creek	3-16
100 sh Penna R	62⅛	100 sh Cata Prf b30	93
100 do b30	62	80 sh Ch & Wal	52

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh gold L	93⅛	10 sh Minehill R	54
1 sh O C & A R	52⅛		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 5s of 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1862, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1864, 111⅜@112; do. 1865, 111⅜@112; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1867, do. 114⅜@114½; do. 1868, do. 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@110. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅜@115⅝; Gold, 112@112⅜; Silver, 107@108⅜; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91⅞@92⅜; Central Pacific Railroad, 102⅛@102⅜; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 86⅛@86¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@117⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112⅛; do. 1864, 111⅞@112; do. 1865, 111⅞@112; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do., July, 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@110. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅛@115⅝. Gold, 112@112⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅛	10·30 A. M.	112⅛
10·25 "	112⅛	10·33 "	112⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 8.—Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $29 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed and Timothy are dull and nominal; Flaxseed is scarce, and wanted by the crushers at $2·25@2·50.

The Flour market is inactive, and prices have a downward tendency. The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@5·87½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·50@6·75; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·25, the latter rate for very fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 for low grade up to $6·75 for choice; Indiana and Ohio do. do., at $7@7·50, and high grades at $7·75@9, as in quality. Also, 1000 barrels Quaker City Mills on secret terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at $1·63@1·65; amber at $1·67@1 68, and white at $1·70@1·82. Rye may be quoted at $1·05@1·15 for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is in good supply, and meets with a fair inquiry. Sales of yellow at 73@74c., and 14,000 bushels Western mixed at 72@73c. Oats are unchanged. 5000 bushels Western sold at 67@69c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Western iron-bound at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....79 | 2 P. M.....83

SUN RISES	4·31	MOON SETS	..
SUN SETS	7·26	HIGH WATER	5·59

(By Cable.)

LONDON, June 8. — Steamship Atalanta arrived in the Thames to-day.

Steamship Frankfort, from New Orleans, touched at Southampton to-day.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 8.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Annapolis, from Liverpool; barks Adelaide, fm Rio, and St. Lawrence, fm Demerara

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Empire, Hinckley, Charleston, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, do.
Steamer Hannah Sophia, Teef, Norwalk, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Reindeer, Whitesal, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, New Haven, do.
Schr C. W. May, Endson, Providence, do.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, do.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Maloy, Gloucester, do.
Barge South Penn, Deegan, Astoria, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Kooria Mooria, Hildreth, 45 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark Sarah, Gullison, 53 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to Workman & Co.
Brig Sagua, Munday, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Bor. brig Tell, Natvig, 56 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr James

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Times.

It has been said that the barbarians who threaten modern civilization are within its boundaries, not outside. It is no longer the savages from some distant and half-mythical Scythia, or the warlike barbarians of Scandinavia, who threaten the Empires and States of modern times. The dangerous enemies of every modern State are in her large cities. Few who are not conversant with the "dangerous classes" can have a conception what a thin crust, in all countries, separates the elegant and comfortable world from the barbaric and savage forces working among dense masses of ignorant human beings.

Public writers and preachers are inclined to look at this social explosion in Paris as something abnormal and horrible, and peculiar to France alone. It has indeed its peculiarly French horrors, but the dangerous and seething materials which give it its power are to be found in every large capital. In London, to-day, there is an immense multitude of human beings, ignorant, degraded, struggling eternally only to keep themselves above the black waves of misery about them, burrowing in all kinds of wretched dens and holes, full of envy toward the rich, easy to be inflamed by socialist agitators against the classes who for ages have had all the blessings of life, while to them were left its curses—a dark, boiling, explosive mass of population, which would only need an opportunity, such as the siege gave the Paris *proletaires*, to burst out with terrific violence against property, Government, and the Church itself. A similar, though less numerous, class exists in every capital of Europe.

Are we in the New World free from it? Let any of our readers make a tour through the cellars and slums of a single ward in this city, say the Fourth, or let him pass among the crowded tenement houses of the Twelfth or Seventeenth wards, and note the thousands of wretched creatures who hide in attics and cellars, poor, slovenly, and hard-pressed; the thousands who are more or less involved in criminal occupations; the tens of thousands who labor year after year, and never grasp one of the rich rewards of toil which hang in gilded display all around them. Let them talk with these people, and find how many believe that the poor and the laborers have never had a fair chance in the world, while capital has reaped all the blessings of existence; and then recall what a vast multitude of persons there are in this city who either have no home at all, or who "camp" here and there for a few nights, or who depend on each day's earnings for the day's bread, and he will be convinced that New York, like Paris, has beneath its brilliant and busy surface a volcano of deep passions and explosive social forces.

Only once in the history of the city did this terrible *proletaire* class show its revolutionary head. For a few days in 1863 New York seemed like Paris under the Reds in 1870. Our mob, in place of sacking churches, burned orphan asylums and plundered the houses of the benefactors of the white poor and the colored race. The cruelties inflicted by our "Reds" on the unhappy negroes quite equaled in atrocity anything that the French Reds perpetrated on their priests. Our "Communists" had already begun to move towards the houses of the rich, and the cry of war to property was already heard, when the spirited assistance of the United States soldiery enabled the better classes to put down the disturbance. But had the rioters been able to hold their own a week longer, had they plundered the banks, and begun to enjoy the luxuries of the rich, and been permitted to arm and organize themselves, we should have seen a communistic explosion in New York which would probably have left this city in ashes and blood. Every great city has within it the communistic elements of a revolution.

Our cities are in less danger than European cities, because there is no pressure on this *proletaire* class beyond the necessary inequalities of life. The American "*ouvrier*" always hopes to be a capitalist. Then our educational and reformatory movements are always reaching down, and gradually improving "the dangerous classes." The public school is the best preventive of revolution. The industrial school and the children's charities are transforming the youthful Communists into industrious, law-abiding, property-earning citizens. All the influences of American life are continually tending to give the *proletaires* a permanent interest in the social order. These have only to be cherished and extended to gradually carry away the explosive forces beneath the surface of society, and make New York like our villages in one respect—that every citizen may have a pride and interest in its prosperity and its property.

PENSION PAUPERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

After all, there are always compensations. If our rogues and ruffians, by dint of adherence to the trade of politics, are sure in the end of municipal or Government offices, they are at least forced to stay in them as long as they draw their salaries. There is scarcely such a trick possible as creeping out of the public eye to a snug corner of a retired list, there to munch at a fat pension for the rest of their lives. If we would believe the Irish press, however, half of the peers and commoners in Great Britain have become greedy Jack Horners, and have made off with a piece of Government pie, each to find a plum for himself. The estimates for '71 bring to light some of the peculiar beauties of this system, and the tender care with which the Government provides for its nurslings. Any office-holder, choosing to retire after having served six months, receives two-thirds of his salary for the rest of his life. Even if his office is abolished as unnecessary, his consolation is the same. The list of these public beneficiaries includes every grade, from earls and viscounts to messengers in a jail. Sturdy John Bull in any rank appears equally ready to become a pauper provided Government is the alms-giver. Americans who are inclined to grumble at the salaries paid to the President or Cabinet should take a few facts from these estimates as an antidote. A door in the Chancery Court being closed eighteen years ago, its keeper has received since then $32,900 for not keeping it. A clerk who was dismissed as supernumerary thirty years ago from the same court has since been paid $688,000; the pension to be continued seven years after his decease to his heirs. But he doesn't die—why should he? Good Americans, when they die, will no longer be sent to Paris but to England on a retired list. The present Lord Brougham, retiring on a pension as Master in Ordinary, by the simple expedient of entering his name twice on the list, receives not two-thirds, but the whole of his salary. Thus, even the refined gold of a pension may be regilded by a little judicious shrewdness. It is not necessary, either, that the pensioner should ever have held the office for whose loss he is paid. Certain influential personages are accustomed to make provision for their children at birth by entering them, male and female, on the the list of civil servants. One of these, whose babies appeared so frequently as to exhaust the patience of his colleagues, was forced to provide for the last in a small way, and entered the infant, scarce a week old, as "superannuated postman." The postman is but lately dead, having drawn his subsidy for eighty years.

These are jokes to us, but death, or the sure signs of it, in any system of government to which they belong. Not English oak nor English loyalty will protect her ship of state against barnacles such as these.

—Yet one of our Washington functionaries, entering upon the discharge of his duties, has just discovered that his Bureau contains many clerks who are "guilty of worthlessness, to the prejudice of good order and civil service discipline." The astonished Commissioner, possibly heedless alike of "influential connections" and a promised reform in the civil service, has begun to eliminate the objectionable persons. It is just possible that the Pension Bureau is not the only one in such unhappy plight.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The full and authentic text of the Treaty of Washington does not correspond in all particulars with the accounts of it previously received through the telegraph and other channels. While, now that the instrument is completely known, we do not concur in the somewhat uncritical applause with which it has been received in certain quarters—and more especially while we fail to understand how a treaty of which the two principal negotiators belonged to opposite political parties can justly be styled by the *Daily Telegraph* a triumph of Mr. Gladstone's Government—we see no reason to withdraw the opinion which we gave on less perfect information, that this country may be well satisfied with the labors of the High Commission. Doubtless the most prominent clause which the treaty contains—the clause in which the Queen, on behalf of her subjects, expresses regret, "in a friendly spirit," for the "escape under whatever circumstances of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels"—is one which some former English Ministers would have had the greatest difficulty in swallowing, and it is perhaps unfortunate that the appetite of the present Government in such matters should be suspected of being a little too robust. But the clause should be interpreted in fairness by the circumstances under which it was framed. The treaty is not a lengthy document, nor is it much encumbered by detail, yet the time consumed in its preparation has been very considerable. It is probable, therefore, that its language in its most important articles has been very carefully considered, and the clause in question may be the fruit of a not uningenious compromise. By the Americans it will no doubt be understood, as that apology on which they have all along let it be seen that they set more store than on any amount of compensation; that is, as an admission or confession on the part of the English Government that its predecessors, either by omission or by commission, wronged the United States in allowing the Confederate vessels to leave British ports. But, on the other hand, the words are probably meant to be read by Englishmen in their literal sense. We all regret that the Alabama escaped and committed her depredations. The ambigaity is skilfully concealed by the words "under whatever circumstances." If the equipment and departure of the Alabama had never been known to a soul in England beyond her builders, we should still be ready to say that it was a great pity.

The clause defining the measure of the responsibility which is in future to attach to a neutral for permitting belligerent cruisers to be equipped in his territory, or to leave it, and which is to be applied retrospectively to the Alabama claims, differs materially from the descriptions of it which have been given heretofore. It neither places an absolute obligation on the neutral to prevent the act now made illegal, nor does it specifically make him liable for very slight negligence. A neutral Government is "to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use the like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on "war as above." Here the expressions "due diligence" and "reasonable ground" belong to the class of phrases which are employed by lawyers with the express object of avoiding the necessity of fixing a measure of responsibility. They practically involve an appeal to the common sense of some tribunal, like a jury, which adjudicates on the given case without rule. This peculiarity of the new provision is of little consequence so far as regards the decision on the Alabama claims, for the treaty establishes a board of arbitrators which, so far as those claims are concerned, will discharge the functions of a jury and make up its mind what, under the circumstance, was "due diligence" and a "reasonable ground" of belief. But, considered as a permanent provision of international law, the new rule is faulty through its indefiniteness. It seems to us that, in their future difficulties, nations may dispute as keenly, and indeed more keenly, what is "due diligence" and when does belief become "reasonable," as they have hitherto disputed the very nature of the rule to be applied. So far as regards the immediate question, the first of the two canons which are to determine British liability does not appear to us open to objection as too unqualified a concession. Assuming that the arbitrators thoroughly consider the facts in a spirit of equity, nobody who is familiar with the story of the Alabama and her consorts is likely to believe that the Americans are likely to recover under a rule like this any exorbitant compensation. But we hesitate to give a similar opinion on the second of the two new canons. What is meant by an obligation "not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies, or arms, or recruitment of men?" The doubt attaches to this provision less as a new rule of international law than as a measure of liability in the Alabama case. The High Commission can hardly have adopted it unless some sort of claim had been submitted to which it applies. Since the preamble of the treaty puts the Alabama claims prominently forward as the matter requiring adjustment, it may be that one of the American grievances is the admission of the Alabama into British ports under circumstances alleged to have turned those ports into a base of naval operations. But till the clause is explained, it may bear a more serious meaning. Is it really intended that the British Government shall be held answerable in damages, because blockade-runners carrying contraband of war waited their opportunity at Bermuda, or in some of the West Indian ports? A new rule of this sort would overthrow the whole theory of international law, and indeed it would be difficult to apply it unless the employment of London and Liverpool as ports from which vast supplies of arms and ammunition were despatched to the Northern States were taken into account as a set-off against the use to which the West Indies were put by the runners of the Southern blockade. This second canon is one which demands the fullest explanation from the Government on behalf of the negotiators whenever the treaty is discussed by Parliament.

The general reasons for regarding the treaty, not exactly as a triumph of diplomatic management, but as an arrangement reasonably fair, on the whole, of a very awkward difficulty, remain pretty much what they were when its provisions were less perfectly ascertained. We may suspend our opinion on the second of the new international rules, and may regret that the first of them is rendered less useful than it might be by the defect in precision of which we have complained; but still this last rule will probably have some effect in future wars, and whatever effect it has must in the long run be advantageous to the power which, in the only case to which the treaty can apply, is very much more likely to be belligerent than neutral. The settlement of the dispute which has been rising or falling for six or seven years is also desired by all Englishmen, if it can be effected on honorable terms. No assertion might be made with more confidence of all of us than that we have not a particle of settled hostility to the Americans, and that even our transient fits of ill-humor with them are produced only by extreme provocation. We must be allowed to take the Queen's expression of regret for the Alabama misfortune a little in our own sense if we are to preserve our self-respect while acquiescing in it; but, that point conceded, we none of us object to pay handsomely for the removal of that danger of which the reality has been questioned, but of which the nature is pretty plainly indicated, as was recently pointed out by an American correspondent of the *Times*, in those strange and unnatural European alliances for which American diplomacy has of late years shown so strong a hankering. Meantime, though it is quite true that the Americans have gained considerable advantages in the final adjustment of the dispute—as is always the case with the party least anxious to compromise a quarrel—they have, nevertheless, relinquished a good deal of the ground on which, to use their own phrase, they once "put down their foot." The absurd claim to be compensated for a premature recognition of belligerency, or for general unfriendliness, has been quietly surrendered; and as yet we do not know that even Mr. Sumner has noticed its abandonment.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE AMERICAN TREATY.

From the London Spectator.

On Monday next, we are pleased to see, Earl Russell is to move a humble address to Her Majesty praying that she will refuse her assent to any agreement with the United States containing any rules "by which the arbitrator or arbitrators will be bound, other than the law of nations and the municipal law of the United Kingdom existing and in force at the period of the late civil war in the United States, when the alleged proceedings took place." We say we are pleased to see, because Earl Russell is the right man to bring forward the motion, he being mainly responsible for the escape of the Alabama, because the motion expresses courageously a feeling of discontent with the provisions of the treaty which is felt in many quarters, and which, however well-founded, ought to be removed, and because we detest that conspiracy of silence in regard to foreign affairs in which Parliament appears to us of late to have been engaged. What with its growing dread of expense, its new-born timidity of thought, and its accidental deficiency in knowledge of the subject, the House of Commons appears inclined to strike the department of Foreign Affairs altogether out of its programme, to leave the Ministry to do as they like, and to express its displeasure at their action only by ill-tempered votes on minor but safer subjects of dispute. No one rises to censure a tame despatch or an undignified abstention from interference, but everybody irritated by the blunder rushes to pay off the Foreign Office by voting down some proposition made by the Woods and Forests. Members vote for the Epping beeches because France ought to have been protected, and will not hear of a match-tax because Russia can put her ships once more on the waters of the Black Sea. If the House of Lords does not break the spell, the discussion of the foreign relations of the country will be left altogether to irresponsible journalists without official information, the nation will upon one grand subject of political thought be left without guides, and our whole Parliamentary system will in one most important branch of politics be shown to have broken down. If the practice of public discussion upon the foreign affairs of the empire is dangerous or inexpedient, or superfluous, then the whole machinery of Parliamentary government is *pro tanto* a failure, and we had better organize this great department anew on some exceptional basis. To keep up the appearance of responsibility to Parliament for all agreements or disagreements with foreign States, and forego all Parliamentary discussion of those transactions, is to surrender all the advantages which a silent and persevering diplomacy might secure, without receiving any one of the benefits which may be derived from the constant and interested support of the nation in every serious transaction. Let our diplomacy either be freed from the necessity of consulting an ill-informed popular opinion, or let it be strengthened by the conviction of all foreigners that this opinion, whether wise or foolish, is at all events behind the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Let us either have harmony or volume in the voice of our Foreign Office, and not, as at present, a feeble warble, broken by occasional roars.

We repeat, we are pleased to hear that Earl Russell will propose, without disguise or circumlocution, the rejection of the Washington Treaty, for that treaty must then be debated out and shown, as we are certain it can be shown, to be for the best and most permanent interests of both the peoples concerned. Nothing could be more dangerous to the cordiality of our relations with the United States than for the electors to fancy that their Government had betrayed the country into an undignified attitude, and they are sure, without full debate, to entertain that fancy. Earl Russell will tell them so plainly—he does tell them so, in the very words of his motion—and his taunts will fall on minds prepared for their reception by two very powerful ideas. One is that the present Ministry is always submissive in every foreign transaction, and the other is that a retrospective enactment can never be substantially just. They require to be told, and told by responsible statesmen, as well as by journalists, that the Ministry, whatever its attitude in Europe, has in America always been firm; that it did not shrink in the dangerous question of the claims of the American Irish to special immunities in Ireland; that it put down Riel's rebellion at the risk of all manner of complications; that it snubbed Mr. Fish's own argument, through Lord Clarendon, with even too much of intellectual gusto; that it silently defied all Mr. Sumner's threats, and that at this moment and in this transaction it is acting under no coercion whatever except the coercion of sound policy and of the national conscience. Nobody, not even Mr. Sumner, is threatening us. We are only asked in regular form and with all respect to see if the lawyers on both sides cannot terminate an extremely disagreeable and long-standing quarrel by some reasonable arrangement. If in making that arrangement the agents of the country have given up a little too much—which we deny—it has been under no coercion and no menace, but solely from a belief that as the quarrel arose on a matter of feeling, some concession to feeling is needful to re establish permanent friendship. The particular concession does not in that point of view matter a straw. A principle is laid down by agreement, and whether it is new or old, retrospective or prospective, taken from Story, or taken from Blackstone, or invented for the occasion, it is, if we are content with it, only a part of the bargain frankly accepted by both sides. It is an unsigned deed accepted by litigants to be valid for their mutual convenience. The prejudice which Earl Russell would fain excite rests upon a false analogy. When a legislature passes a penal enactment making an act to have been crime which when it was committed was not criminal, it does a highly oppressive thing, because it uses irresistible power to break a contract without the assent of the feebler contracting party. Nothing but the right of self-preservation could justify an act like Strafford's attainder, perhaps in strict morality not even that. But in this American affair there is no oppression from above, no submission from below, nothing but a contract, good or bad according to its policy, freely made between equals, and subject before ratification to rejection by either of the countries to which their commissioners have suggested it as a basis of conciliation. There is no more reason why a new principle, approved by Parliament, should be objected to as a basis of peace, than why an old one should; no more humiliation in accepting a law made for the nonce as a basis of agreement, than in accepting an unsent letter as if it had been sent. If, indeed, Earl Russell objects to the new principle itself, then indeed he has a strong case; but that is not the point of his motion, nor on that can he hope for any influential support. The country is quite agreed that it ought in its own interest to discourage private declarations of war, and all the commissioners propose is to declare that Great Britain ought to have made that her rule when the Alabama went forth. "I wish, Jonathan, I had thought of that before. Suppose we make up the account as if I had thought of it?" What is there humiliating in such a contract as that?

There is another and much more serious objection to the treaty which will be raised in the debate, but not, as we suspect, by the mover of the address. It is stated on some authority that the Dominion has a right to a voice in the matter. It is her property which, under the Fisheries clause, is apparently to be sold. We trust the statement now in circulation may prove unfounded, and that the Dominion, which was fully represented on the commission, will abstain from any remonstrance against the treaty; but if unhappily the Canadian Parliament should decide otherwise, the British Government, as we conceive, has but one course to pursue. It must go on with the treaty. The incident will reveal in a strong light the necessity which exists for a revision of the relation between the great colonies and ourselves, for some novel arrangement which shall permit the colonies to interfere more directly in diplomacy affecting themselves, but for the past there can be no direct help. The British Government being bound to protect the Dominion from attack, claim in return, as their first prerogative, an ultimate control over their foreign policy, an ultimate right of negotiating in the interests of the Empire, even when they interfere, or seem to interfere, with the interests of the province. Those interests may be much more directly represented at home, as, for example, the interests of India are; but the voice of the Empire, when uttered, must always be single and undisputed. Any pressure to be exercised must be exercised here and pending negotiations, and not there and after negotiations have achieved their beneficial consequence. Any other course would involve either disruption or the submission of the policy of the whole Empire to the policy of a province, and we scarcely know which calamity would entail the more disastrous results.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

No. 127 S. THIRD Street,

Opposite Girard Bank.

422 eod

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of '70 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 187,050
—$2,283,2
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,241

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,937
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	300,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	365,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	64,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	436,490
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,901
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL ..... $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980·34
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.
	Samuel Floyd.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$90,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	23,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par. Cost, $1,264,447·34. Mkt'v'l	$1,293,567·00
Real Estate	56,000·00
Bills Receivable for insurances made	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	99,375·40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7750, estimated value	3,912·00
Cash	142,911·78
	$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	B. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 614 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

200 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 46 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM BALTIMORE.

International Typographical Union.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—The International Typographical Union met at 9 A. M.

A number of reports were made from committees, and resolutions presented, among which the following were adopted:—

Resolution admitting pressmen to membership in unions.

Also, resolution that the jurisdiction of all subordinate unions extend half way to the next union.

Also, leaving to subordinate unions the regulation of apprenticeship.

A motion to take from the table the resolution offered on Monday last, to allow colored printers the rights of membership in unions, was laid on the table—yeas, 44; nays, 17.

A resolution was adopted recommending arbitration instead of strikes for the settlement of all points, and arranging the manner in which it shall be effected.

Richmond, Va., was chosen as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

The convention then went into secret session.

FROM NEW YORK.

Volunteers Drilling at Niagara.

NIAGARA, N. Y., June 7.—A camp of volunteers has been formed here for the annual fourteen days' drill. Between four and five thousand troops are on the ground. Strict military discipline will be maintained. The bands of the regiments on passing American forts played "Yankee Doodle," which was responded to by loud cheering, from the United States troops.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 7.—There were twelve proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to $1,954,000, from 111·40 to 111·90. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 111·63 to 111·90.

The Broadway Widening.

Wm. Wood was appointed on the commission for the widening of Broadway, vice Wm. E. Dodge, declined.

Removing Obstructions in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The work of removing the dangerous rocks in mid-channel between Governors' Island and the Battery is finished. Work will at once be resumed in blasting other troublesome obstructions known as Coenties Reef, East River.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—At 11·15 the Governor and Council appeared in the Hall of Representatives and administered the oath to the members elect. The roll call showed all but two members present. The whole number of votes for Speaker was 327. Wm. H. Gove, Democrat and Labor Reform, received 164. James Q. Adams, of Manchester, Republican, 163. Gove, the successful candidate, is an old Abolitionist, and was nominated by the Democrats to secure the Labor Reform vote for Governor.

The Republican candidate for President of the Senate is George W. Kendrick, of Manchester.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Opposition to the Washington Treaty.

HALIFAX, June 7.—The New Brunswick Government has appointed three of its members, Messrs. King, Moore, and Frazer, a delegation to confer with the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, with a view to united action against the Washington treaty.

Superintendents' Meeting.

TORONTO, Ont., June 7.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Association of Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums is now in session here. There is a large attendance of members from all parts of the United States. Dr. Compton moved that the next meeting be held in New Orleans the second Tuesday in April, 1872. The motion was referred.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Asa Packer Elected President of the West Jersey Railroad Company.

NEWARK, June 7.—Hon. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, was present to-day at the meeting of the stockholders of the West Jersey Railroad, and signed an agreement to take charge of the road and complete it within eighteen months, and settle its indebtedness. He was then chosen President of the Board of Directors, with Robert H. Sayre, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, as Vice-President, and others of the same road as directors.

FROM THE WEST.

Lunatic Asylum Superintendent Elected.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Dr. Joseph T. Webb was yesterday elected Superintendent of Long View Lunatic Asylum.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Alderman Heins has committed Henry Sehman to await the result of injuries inflicted on Jacob Siegrist at Belgrade and Thompson streets, on Sunday night last. It is charged that an attack was made on Mr. Siegrist by a number of men, and that Sehman struck him with a club, fracturing his skull. The wounded man's life is in danger.

—Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, yesterday investigated the case of the sudden death of the child in St. Mary street, in which it was suspected that the colored doctor administered poison. It was found that the child died of dropsy of the heart, produced by debility from insufficient nutrition. Consequently the colored doctor was discharged. The medicine given by him was perfectly harmless.

Foreign Affairs.

—It is said that Jules Ferry will be Minister to Washington.

—Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

—The session of the German Parliament will probably close on the 15th instant.

—All the pieces of the Column Vendome are found, and the monument will be exactly restored.

—The damage done to Paris by the fighting and fires of the Communists is set down at 800,000,000 francs.

—Twenty-five women were killed and fifty injured by a railway accident near Paris, on Tuesday.

—Juan George Kohl, a distinguished German navigator, died on Tuesday at Bremen, in the 64th year of his age.

—The obsequies of the late Archbishop Darboy took place yesterday in Paris, at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, with great pomp.

—The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs guarantees to deliver into the hands of the French authorities all escaping insurgents who reach Italian soil.

—*La Verite* says a compromise has been effected by which the law exiling the Orleans princes from France will be repealed, and their election to the Assembly be declared valid.

—The New Brunswick Government has appointed three of its members to confer with the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, with a view to united action against the Washington treaty.

—The fusion of the Monarchists in France is reported to have wholly failed, owing to the intrigues of Thiers, who, it is said, privately exults over the uncertainty of maintaining a nondescript republic with himself as the chief.

—A Wisconsin postmaster has written to Washington for "som eternal revenu stamps," saying he has "sevrel cols for them."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3 wths7w

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 20, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3 wths7w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3 wths7w

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3 wths7w

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils on Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, the Inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:—

"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler within the said city of Philadelphia, without having first received a certificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand ($5000) dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The act approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requires the indorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.

WILLIAM W. BURNELL,
Chairman of Steam Engines and Boilers.
T. J. LOVEGROVE,
Inspector.
Philadelphia, June 5, 1871. 6 6 3t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

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This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

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The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

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Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

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We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

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With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

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OF THE

Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.

8 Per Cent. Interest in Gold.

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $16,200,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.

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7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

and can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

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At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.

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98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.

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5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FISHER et al., Executors, vs. PATTERSON.
Levari Facias. March Term, 1871, No. 1039.

The auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Arch street, at the distance of 92 feet 4½ inches east of Seventeenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Arch street 39 feet 7½ inches, and in depth southward of that width 150 feet to Ann street, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 12, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 202 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

T. BRADFORD DWIGHT.
5 30 10t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALLEN SHOEMAKER and EUNICE M. SHOEMAKER, Executors of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, and also to report distribution of the fund paid into court, arising from the sale of the real estate of said decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEO. M. CONARROE,
6 6tuths5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of CHARLES H. SAVOURNIN, administrator and trustee of the estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 16 N. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
6 1 thstu 5t* Auditor.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have agreed to dissolve the limited copartnership heretofore existing between them, under the firm and style of J. WILLIAM JONES & CO., and the said dissolution will take effect at the expiration of four weeks from the date hereof.

J. WILLIAM JONES,
JOHN MAXSON, JR.
May 25, 1871. 5th4t*

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Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
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PHILADELPHIA. 3 27

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS THE VAGABOND OF THE KAATSKILLS, RIP VAN WINKLE, THE POEM BY WASHINGTON IRVING, DRAMATIZATION BY BOUCICAULT. THE PERSONATION BY JEFFERSON. A fine cast of characters, scenery, and effects. Sale of seats six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock. RANK—RANK—RANK. MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK, LINA EDWIN, AND HER ENTIRE COMPANY, from LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, New York, under the direction of MR. GEORGE CLARK, will appear in the beautiful drama, "RANK," with appropriate scenery, music, etc.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 8, WILD OATS. E. L. DAVENPORT AS ROVER. A TERRIBLE TINKER. FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT. ROBERT CRAIG, F. F. MACKAY, and other artists. DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY in a first-class entertainment.

MUSICAL FUND HALL, THURSDAY EVENing, June 8, at 8 o'clock. GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Mr. JOSEPH SILVERS, Conductor, and A. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Pianist, by the PHILADELPHIA CHORAL UNION. Mr. FRANK GILDER and other first-class talent will appear. A splendid programme has been prepared. Tickets for sale at Boner's, Lee & Walker's, and Joseph Winner's Music Store, No. 545 N. Eighth street. 1t*

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BLINDS painted and trimmed
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1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.

ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.

500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)

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250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,

Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

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And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

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1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1871
1871	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1871
1871	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1871
1871	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1871
1871	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street.	1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE REPUBLICAN LOCAL TICKETS.

THE use of nominating conventions is to enable a party to select as candidates for office its most capable, trustworthy, honest, and popular men. This partisan machinery is wickedly perverted when, instead of serving its true purpose, it habitually tends to force upon an organization discreditable and bad men, who are dangerous to the community and unfit to be entrusted with official power of any description.

The Republican party of Philadelphia contains in its ranks so many voters who recognize the full force of this truth, that it is especially dangerous for its wire-pullers and ringleaders to again attempt to nominate bad tickets. The feeling among many thousands of Republican voters in this locality to refuse to support unworthy candidates was never so strong as it is at the present moment; and it should be distinctly understood that those who are now busily engaged in "fixing up" tickets are virtually determining in advance whether the party is to be defeated or to be victorious. Nothing would be easier than to secure the election of good Republican nominees, while the triumph of a bad Republican city ticket is well-nigh impossible. It is true that the cry of "wolf! wolf!" has not always heretofore prevented the nomination and the election of bad candidates. But the wolf has often given a close chase to unpopular nominees, and nothing short of a miracle can prevent him from catching bad Republican candidates next October. Let the rings and rounders look to it; and let their favorites be wary of outraging the better sentiment of Republicanism beyond endurance, if they would not have every semblance of their ill-used power speedily destroyed.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC CONVENTION.

THE twenty-third anniversary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, now being held in this city at the hall of the Mercantile Library, will attract attention to the system of Hahnemann, and will show how firm a foothold it has in spite of the opposition it has met with, and in spite of the social and professional ostracism that has pursued its practitioners. It cannot be denied by the most devoted advocates of the old medical systems that homœopathy has adherents of the highest culture and professional skill; and many of our liberal-minded citizens, who perhaps have no particular faith in the doctrines of Hahnemann, will cordially endorse the sentiments of the resolutions passed yesterday, and particularly that which refers to the exclusion of skilful homœopathists from positions of honor and trust in the public institutions of the country and in the Government service. If homœopathy has done no other service to humanity, it has at least compelled the old school physicians to diminish their doses, and to reform many of the absurdities of the practice of fifty years ago. It is acknowledged as a fact, we believe, at the present time, with all schools of medicine, that with physic, as with other good things of this world, a little goes a great ways, and that very frequently none at all is better than even a little. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the controversy between the old and the new-school physicians, the bitterness that exists between them and the harsh language that is often used is creditable to neither, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when they will be able to recognize each other as sincere seekers after truth. The Homœopathic Convention now sitting in this city probably contains as much culture and skill as any assembly of medical men that could be gathered together in this country, and it is to be hoped that the discussions and interchange of views will be beneficial both from a scientific and a humanitarian point of view.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THE formation of a National Association of Photographers is the natural result of the immense strides that the art of photography has made of late years towards perfection, and of its importance both from an artistic and an industrial point of view. By combining their efforts, and all pulling together, the photographers will not only advance their individual interests, but will improve and perfect the various processes that have already produced so many gratifying results, and will introduce new inventions and discoveries far more rapidly than would be possible by unaided individual enterprise. The National Photographic Association has already done much to remove jealousies that once existed, and to establish photography upon a broad scientific and artistic basis, where skill and good taste would be the sole tests of merit; and the third annual convention, which commenced its sessions yesterday at Horticultural Hall, promises to produce the most gratifying results for the future by exciting the enthusiasm of its members and by interesting the public in its objects. The meeting yesterday at Horticultural Hall, and the subsequent reception at the Academy of Music, were attended by a large number of our citizens, who listened with pleasure and profit to what was said and done, and carried away with them new ideas of the wonderful improvements that have been made in photography within a comparatively short period. The addresses and the exhibition of views at the Academy in the afternoon, and the lecture of Professer Morton in the evening, were heartily enjoyed by the public as well as by the assembled photographers; and it is evident that the association has gone the right way to work to accomplish what the Secretary, Mr. Edward L. Wilson, of this city, stated in his address were its objects—to interest the public in the progress of photography and to improve and educate the fraternity. The exhibition of photographs in all styles and of every description of subject, gathered from every section of the country, is highly creditable to the photograpers of America. As Mr. E. Y. Bell, of New York, the Councillor of the Association, said in his speech at the Academy yesterday:—"The present condition of the world, respecting its culture, intelligence, refined and beautiful tastes, owes much to the photographic art," and if the National Association goes on as it has begun, the indebtedness of the world to photography will be much increased, for it is impossible that the art can stand still or that the brightest expectations of its professors will not at some day be realized. We hope the members of the association will enjoy their visit to Philadelphia, and that they will carry home with them such pleasant recollections of the present convention that they will have a desire to assemble here again ere many years have passed.

COLONIAL OPPOSITION TO THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

THE UNITED STATES and the United Kingdom, with their 70,000,000 of people, may well be appalled at the prospect looming up before them. Of what avail will it be for Uncle Sam and John Bull to make up their old quarrels, shake hands, and try to be friends, now since the mighty powers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have sternly resolved to devise measures for securing united action against the Washington Treaty? Vain will be Grant's efforts to smoke a pipe of peace with Gladstone since the Bluenoses have resolved to knock all the tobacco out of the bowl. The irate colonists still clamor loudly for the guardianship of their ocean treasures, and Hamilton Fish cannot appease them. By the combined efforts of our army, navy, and a few million volunteers, we may be able to repress the indignant ardor of the Cape Codites, Marbleheaders, and Nantucketers who are marshalling under the invincible banner of Ben Butler, but it is folly to hope that the British Empire can stifle the savage rage of the New Brunswickites, Nova Scotians, and Prince Edward's Islanders. Something worse than the Alabama question is thus forced upon us; and nothing short of a personal trip of Queen Victoria to her plucky little dominions, with the purpose of spanking every mother's son of their agitators, can subdue the threatened outbreak.

THE LATE interview between Jeff. Davis and Horace Greeley indicates that, in American politics, the happy period has at last arrived when the lion and the lamb can consort together. The only thing lacking to the harmony of the picture is the statement that, although the face of the lamb was "wreathed in kindness and smiles, with occasionally a hearty laugh breaking the stillness," the lion "maintained a very reserved demeanor," indicative of the fact that if his claws had not been well pared, his tail driven in, his mane sheared, his teeth pulled out, his eyes bleared, his tongue cloven, and his paws broken, he might still have been a dangerous beast. Meeting Greeley as his bail-goer, after the lost cause was a lost cause, Jeff Davis could not well help refraining from devouring him, but we will not trust ourselves with a contemplation of Greeley's probable fate if he had fallen into the hands of Davis at earlier periods when he was known only as that type of superlative wickedness, an Abolition editor, or that other incarnation of dreadful crimes, a champion of the Union.

AFTER a series of strikes in many other portions of the country, a strike has broken out among the laborers at Washington. Much as these demonstrations are to be regretted, they seem to be unavoidable in the present state of American society; and the true remedy must probably be sought in better organizations alike of the capitalists and workmen engaged in various pursuits, which, through joint committees, can discuss and settle all doubtful or difficult questions in advance, and thus avoid mutually damaging interruptions in important business pursuits. Meanwhile, it is the duty of the authorities to suppress all efforts of any one set of laborers to prevent, by force, any other set of laborers from working for such wages as they choose to accept. This duty is often performed in a very inefficient manner, especially in the coal regions of Pennsylvania; but it is the chief, if not the only, duty that American Governments have to perform in the conflicts between labor and capital.

TROUBLE IN HARRISBURG.

Treachery of Republicans in the School Board.

In the Board of Control it will be observed that through the treachery of two members elected in the First ward of this city, no organization of that body was effected at the meeting last night, the vote being a tie, 13 to 13.

Messrs. J. E. Ferree and John Horton, the members from the above-mentioned ward, were nominated and elected by the Republicans, and have this year, as they did last, betrayed the trust reposed in them by the Republican voters of the ward, by voting with the Democracy for their candidate for President.

By the arrangement last year, J. E. Ferree was elected Secretary, and in return for his vote this year the Democrats have agreed to vote for him for re-election to that office.

The Republicans of the ward should wait on the gentlemen named and demand from them an explanation of their conduct, and at the same time insist on their carrying out the principles of the party and supporting the nominees thereof, or to resign their positions as members of the board.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, yesterday.*

—Recently at the oratorio of *Elijah* at the Mechanic Hall in Salem, which is poorly ventilated, when they came to the scene of the widow's dead son, a lady remarked, "Elijah will never bring that boy to life in this atmosphere."

—The city of Augusta, in Maine, occupies a solitary and questionable eminence. It was the only town of any size in the state which wholly ignored Decoration Day. The Boston *Advertiser* significantly says that "Augusta made money enough out of the war to pay some honor to its victims."

NOTICES.

GENTS' AND BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.

Linen Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Linen Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Linen Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Duck Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Duck Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Duck Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Alpaca Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Alpaca Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Alpaca Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Drap d'Ete Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Drap d'Ete Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Drap d'Ete Coats,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Dusters,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Dusters,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Dusters,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Suits,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Suits,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Suits,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
THE BEST STYLE OF GOODS,
HANDSOMEST CUT CLOTHING,
AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

The unanimous opinion of all who visit our establishment is that they can get BETTER CLOTHING and BETTER VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY than anywhere else. We invite citizens and strangers to an examination of our salesrooms and comparison of our goods with such as they have purchased elsewhere.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Fine Groceries.

A FULL STOCK
OF
Fine Teas and Coffees
AND
Choice Goods for the Table
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At prices intended to induce purchases for summer consumption in the country.

All goods sold in unbroken packages at wholesale prices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
6 3 stuth4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

ROBBINS CLARK & BIDDLE

SPECIAL AGENTS
FOR THE
Waltham Watch Company.

THE LARGEST STOCK AT
Lowest Prices.
1124 CHESNUT STREET, 1124
6 5 mtuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
2m PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

NOW FOR THE HOT DAYS!

ROCKHILL & WILSON are ready to provide FOR THE COMFORT and enjoyment of their FELLOW-CITIZENS, if the thermometer WILL KEEP at anything below TWO HUNDRED and Twelve Degrees.

COOL Cassimere Suits for HOT DAYS
COOL Linen Duck Coats for HOT DAYS
COOL White Vests for HOT DAYS
COOL Alpaca Garments for HOT DAYS
COOL Linen Dusters for HOT DAYS

CHEAP PRICES
CHEAP PRICES } FOR HOT DAYS.
CHEAP PRICES

On all descriptions of
Thin apparel
AT
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

FINE CLOTHING
TO ORDER
FOR GENTLEMEN

Elegant Styles in Light and Dark Mixed.
Plaid and Striped Suitings.
Diagonal Coatings of beautiful design and fabric.
Handsome styles in Pantaloon Cassimeres.
White, Brown, and Fancy Linens, Drills, etc.
Drap d'Ete, Alpacas, Ducks, Bamboo Cloth, etc.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
COMPLETE
SEWING MACHINE
AND
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND SEWING MACHINES COMBINED,

Are now admitted to be the BEST SEWING MACHINES made. They are the only machines that embody any material improvement over the old and popular machines so long in use. They have a *new* and *improved shuttle*, use a *straight* needle, run *easy*, are *simple*, very *durable*, and not liable to get out of order.

They received the *highest prize*, a
GOLD MEDAL,
At the Fair of the MASSACHUSETTS MECHANICS' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, in Boston, held in September and October, as being the
Best Machine for Family Use.

The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which they operate, as well as the uniform excellence of work throughout the entire range of sewing, in *Stitching, Hemming, Fulling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Fringing, Gathering and Sewing on*, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING over the edge, working *Perfect Button-Holes* and *Eyelet-Holes*—WORK WHICH NO OTHER MACHINE CAN DO—make them the most *desirable* Family Sewing Machines in the market.

All in want of a Sewing Machine should *examine these* before buying, as they are sold with all their excellences at the same price as other first-class machines, and are giving great satisfaction wherever used.

Call at the Company's
SALESROOMS,
No. 1318 CHESNUT STREET,
Get Circulars, Samples of Work, and see them operate.
Instructions given gratuitously.
☞ Agents wanted to sell these machines in all unoccupied territory.
☞ THE CELEBRATED CARPET SEWING MACHINE, which can sew either Ingrain, Brussels, Wilton, or any kind of Carpets more precisely and neatly than by hand, is manufactured by this Company. They are now in use in the United States and in Europe. 2 2 tuths3m

DRY GOODS.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD IN DRY GOODS.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
BARGAINS
In Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, 8-4 French Organdies, Hamburg Edgings,
LLAMA LACE SACKS and POINTES
Black Hernanies, Broche Grenadines, Japanese Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Linen Suitings,
FRENCH LAWNS,
And the greatest variety of beautiful styles in DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this city.
THE 25, 37½, 50 and 75 CENT
DEPARTMENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Choice Dress Goods
REPRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS
In new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

A SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS AT $1·50, $1·75, and $2 PER YARD.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

THE MOST REGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL MESH IN THE
Purest Silk and Wool Black Hernanies
Ever made for $1 per yard.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
CHEAP DRY GOODS.
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
Beg to announce to the public their determination to close out the following Goods at prices that will please buyers.
Hernanies of all Grades, splendid goods, at 50 per cent. less than have been asked for same goods.
Black and Grey Silks reduced from $1·75 to $1·25.
Black Silks (all Silk warranted), $1·25.
Black Silks (all Silk), splendid quality, $1·50.
Closing out our stock of Lawn and Linen Suits.
All qualities of Lawns and Linens for dresses, less than can be found elsewhere.
Pongees, all the best goods, at greatly reduced prices.
Lawns in every variety, 20 cents, worth 38.
Percales in every variety; also, Robe Patterns, 25c.
Batiste Splendid French Dress Stuffs, 38c.
All the New Style Piques closing out.
French Undressed Piques, very desirable.
Ladies invited to examine Prices.
6 3 stuth3trp C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

1871.
SPRING GARDEN STREET
SINCE 1853.
"THORNLEY'S"
CENTRALLY LOCATED
DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers.
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH B. THORNLEY. 2 3 thstuf

THE NEW YORK
Dyeing and Printing
ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
40 N. EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.
Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth2mrp

115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.
Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 66c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.
CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·85. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.
65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.
THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6 50.
MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.
MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·09.
$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.
EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.
FANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.
BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.
PARASOLS at wholesale prices.
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.
5 23 tuthsarptf WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

THE BEST 75 CENT
BLACK HERNANI
IN THE CITY.
BLACK HERNANIES, ALL QUALITIES.
STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS, $1·25.
Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 12 2mrp

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 8 3 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY.
THIS POPULAR FAMILY HOUSE OPENS ON THE 20th INST.
For rooms, etc., apply to
LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 8 12t* CAPE MAY CITY.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL,
COZZENS' DOCK,
HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY, N. J., having been thoroughly refitted and enlarged, will be open for guests Sixth Month (June) 1st. Families desiring rooms should make early application to the proprietress. $15 per week through June. $2 50 a day. [5 31 tf] A. P. COOK.

ART EXHIBITION.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
National Photographic Association
OF THE UNITED STATES,
At Horticultural Hall,
JUNE 6 to 13. 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
GRANDEST DISPLAY OF
Photographic Works of Art
From all parts of the world ever made in America. Wonderful, beautiful, instructive. Single admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1; to be had of North & Co., Horticultural Hall, and at Photograph Galleries. Promenade Concerts every evening. Music by the Germania Orchestra.
Also, the following:—
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Thursday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock, second LECTURE ON LIGHT, new and inimitable, by Professor HENRY MORTON, Ph. D.
Friday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock, EXHIBITION IN THE STEREOPTICON of the Association collection of views from all parts of the world, such a collection as was never before exhibited, conducted by J. W. BLACK, Esq., of Boston. Admission, Thursday, and Friday evenings, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents.
MUSIC BY THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
WM. H. RHOADS, Local Secretary, No. 1800 FRANKFORD Avenue.
EDWARD L. WILSON, Permanent Secretary, No. 822 ARCH Street. 5 26 rp tf

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

CHICKERING SONS,
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
5 16 1m4p1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S.
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD, No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,
FOR TABLE USE.
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.
Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BEUBORO'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
4 25 tuths2mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

THE LEASE

ft he United Companies of New Jersey by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

When we look back a few years and review the public spirit manifested by Philadelphians, and the anxiety felt by them to have a great railroad leading from the West to make its terminus in this city; when we remember how liberally the citizens and the corporation of Philadelphia itself subscribed to these public works, and how enlarged their expectations were that this great work would aid to build up her commerce and manufactures, and make Philadelphia what her geographical position and superior harbor for shipping entitles her to become; when we reflect upon the many improvements made by this great company in and about our city—the building of extensive wharves and piers on the Schuylkill and on the Delaware, of grain elevators on the Schuylkill and Delaware, of railroad bridges and branch railroads to connect with the wharves on the Schuylkill and on the Delaware, at which coal, oil, and other freights from the interior of Pennsylvania and the West are shipped into vessels to ports in the United States and abroad; and when the citizens of Philadelphia, with the liberal aid of this powerful company, are about to build up *a steamship line* from this *port to Europe*, and while fondly hoping that their beloved city will again occupy a high commercial rank among the cities of the United States, they find that Philadelphia's *boast and pride*, the *great railroad of Pennsylvania*, is about to change her terminus to New York and add another bright jewel to the crown of a sister city's greatness, and thus deprive Philadelphia, her first love, of the advantages now realizing and which she had good reason to expect to realize for all future time.

With the road extended to Jersey City follows the traffic now landed and shipped at Philadelphia (giving employment to her people), except what may be used in Philadelphia. All the rest will pass over the railroad and be shipped at Jersey City, and thither of a necessity will the projected steamships make their harbor for discharging and for receiving their cargoes for foreign ports.

The city of Philadelphia possesses advantages that should make her the great city of the United States—her harbor is unequalled, capacity unbounded, and access from the ocean easy. There is no reason why she should not grow into commercial importance faster than any city in the United States. The State of Pennsylvania is unsurpassed in mineral wealth—her coal and iron ore have made her the leading iron-manufacturing State of the United States. The city of Philadelphia is the first in rank as a manufacturing city, and to that, of late years, rather than commerce, her capitalists have paid their attention, but that superiority give her, over all other cities, advantages for commerce. New enterprise should be instilled into her citizens, and her large capitalists should stimulate the building of ships and endeavor to prevent the railroads and canals of Pennsylvania from passing by her and adopting New York as their shipping port instead of Philadelphia, the natural outlet of Pennsylvania's public works.

How different the policy pursued by that great public work, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, now stretching her arms in the far South, West, and North, and all to build up the commerce of Maryland's great city, Baltimore. *There* all her coal and freights are shipped, and the management of that public work has made the city of Baltimore its *permanent base of operations*, and from which it cannot be seduced. That public work, like the Pennsylvania Railroad, connects with the lines to New York for passengers and freight by rail seeking that city, but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sends nothing away that she can ship from the city of her her attachment, and by the instrumentality of that great company Baltimore now sustians a *large steamship line to Europe*.

The above thoughts have been suggested by the indifference manifested by the enterprising citizens of Philadelphia, the authorities of the city itself, and the Philadelphia press, while negotiations are going on to remove the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad to New York. A PHILADELPHIAN.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Commencement Week at Carlisle—The Preliminary Exercises—The Graduating Class.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARLISLE, Pa., June 7.

The commencement exercises of this venerable institution of learning began on Sunday, the 4th inst., with a discourse by Rev. William Butler, D. D., before the Society of Religious Inquiry, in Emory Church, and in presence of the joint congregations of the two Methodist churches of the borough.

The speaker's wide repute for scholarship and eloquence, and the knowledge of the impressive sermons he delivered here during the last session of the Annual Conference, drew a large audience to hear a masterly discourse on the Redeemer, as set forth in the Old Testament in His legal and social relations, and the application of these to the person and the work of Christ. All came expectant of great and good things, and none went away disappointed.

In the evening of the same day, several churches of the borough were closed to allow their members an opportunity to hear the Baccalaureate sermon by President Dashiell. The burden of his discourse was "Jesus, as the determining force of our human life. The eloquence of President Dashiell's appeals to the graduating class was evenly up to, if not over, his best efforts on other occasions, and which have ranked him so high among the American pulpit orators. The President sketched the great fact that while the progress of the race was through antagonisms, yet Christ was the power shaping and controlling these antagonisms for human good. He rapidly outlined a series of facts which showed that the advent and ministry of Christ were the great and central facts of human history; that the grand evolutions of human history in this Western World were the results of the life of Jesus in the affairs of men; and that humanity, with all its hopes, gathers about the Saviour's work.

On Monday evening the Juniors entered into an oratorical contest for the gold and silver medals. These are known as the Pierson prizes. The contestants were W. E. Wright, of Delaware; D. J. Myers, of Philadelphia; B. F. Armstrong, of Ohio; T. M. Griffith, of Maryland; George R. Willis, of Baltimore; and D. W. Hart, of Lisburn, Pa. The judges have not yet made their decision as to whom the gold and silver prizes shall fall. All the speeches were good, some brilliant, and worthy of the fame which places so many of the clerical Dickinson graduates among the finest pulpit orators of the land.

Class day is the great day for the students. A larger freedom of speech than usual is allowed, and the peculiarities and oddities, the haps and mishaps, of the members of the class come in for a fair share of pleasant satire.

The authors of college pranks, jokes, and the like are then for the first time made known to the public. This the historian gives, but the seer gives his prophecy of the future of each member of the class. These features of class day are susceptible of grave abuses, but can be made the occasion of innocent enjoyment and a large display of humor, an outlet for all the genuine spirit of fun that may be in the class. The orator of the class this year was David K. Watson, of London, Ohio; the poet, John L. Shelly, of Shiremanstown, Pa.; the historian, Millard F. Thompson, of Carlisle; and the prophet, William K. Woodward, of Washington, D. C. To attend the exercises of class day a large and brilliant assembly met in Emory Church at half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. The exercises passed off pleasantly, and the assembly adjourned to meet for the remainder of the order of class day exercises in the college campus in the afternoon, when the class reassembled in the college grove. The beautiful pagoda in the deep shade of a cluster of trees formed the centre of the assemblage of citizens of the town, strangers, ex-college professors, clergymen from abroad and from the town, students of the college, and their fair friends, the alumni of the college, and its friends in general. All these assembled to listen to the parting speeches, and, above all, to witness the presentations made by the class to each of its members, the list of articles embracing almost everything from a cigar-case up to a Bible and down to a razor. A singular feature of the occasion was the Oxford cap which graced the heads of the Seniors for the first time. This cap is of the traditional broad-top regulation style, and was worn with the graceful air of novelty.

To-day the exercises were quite as interesting as on the previous days, embracing the annual meetings of the two rival literary societies, and an oration before the Alumni Association by Rev. W. J. Stevenson, of the class of 1858. To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, the regular Commencement exercises will take place, and the class of 1871 will step forth into the world. The following is a list of the Senior class, as given in the last catalogue:—

Wm. L. Avis,	Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Joseph M. Belford,	Mifflintown, Pa.
David Kutz Boas,	Carlisle, Pa.
George Ridgley Bristor,	Baltimore, Md.
Henry William Crouse,	Reading, Pa.
Wm. Handy Dashiell,	Georgetown, D. C.
Orson D. Fouks,	Philadelphia.
Orison Lull Haddock,	Philadelphia.
Chas. Samuel Harrison,	Catonsville, Md.
William A. Himes,	New Oxford, Pa.
David Porter Lefevre,	Carlisle, Pa.
Samuel Long,	Norristown, Pa.
Francis Asbury Riggin,	Baltimore, Md.
Leroy Sumner Stowe,	Good Ground, N. Y.
John Lawrence Shelley,	Shiremanstown, Pa.
Millard F. Thompson,	Carlisle, Pa.
David Kemper Watson,	London, Ohio.
Wm. Redin Woodward,	Washington, D. C.

The total number of students in attendance during the college year about closing was 123, distributed as follows:—Seniors, 18; Juniors, 20; Sophomores, 31; Freshmen, 25; Biblical students, 11; and in scientific course, 30, of the last named 13 being also included in the regular classes. M.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson wil personate "Rip Van Winkle" this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Rank* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT, the comedy of *Wild Oats* and the farce of *A Terrible Tinker* will be represented this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. Davenport will have a complimentary benefit, which has been extended to him by the entire company. A fine programme will be presented, and Messrs. Craig and Mackay, late of the Arch Street Theatre, will contribute their services to make the affair as brilliant a success as possible.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a performance of the drama of *The Octoroon* will be given this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

The Liver is an organ of great importance, so far as a healthy digestion and proper nutrition of the body are concerned. The fact is, that a large majority of all the diseases to which the human family is liable are caused by a deranged action of the Liver, and consequent impaired digestion and imperfect nutrition. It is a well-known truth, that a disordered Liver will cause an almost infinite variety of disease, and create almost every conceivable symptom that disease in its protean form presents; hence the great importance of a healthy action of the Liver in order to keep the system free from disease, and as a consequence a good digestion, perfect nutrition, and a good old age are the results.

In past ages, for disordered Liver, mercury, in some of its forms, was regarded as the only remedy; but as this drug acts upon all the secretions alike, and being a mineral poison, its use would produce salivation and a breaking down of the vital powers.

A desideratum, long desired, was to discover a remedy for disordered Liver that was as efficacious as mercury and free from any of its injurious results. After long and patient research in the vegetable kingdom Schenck's Mandrake Pills were discovered, having for their basis the Podophyllum Peltatum of botanists, but known in common parlance as Mandrake, combined with other equally efficacious vegetable ingredients, which is peculiar to Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and cannot be found in any other preparation.

These Pills have been very extensively used for years, and never have failed to relieve all derangements and disorders of the Liver, as thousands of living witnesses can testify. In no one instance where they have been used, either by the smallest child, most delicate lady, or robust man, have they ever produced any injurious effects, but, on the contrary, the most disordered Liver, in thousands of cases, by the use of the Pills have been made to secrete a healthy bile, as has been seen in the evacuations, restoring this most important organ to a healthy condition, giving to the hitherto unfortunate invalid restored health, freedom from despondency, peace of mind, and renewed happiness and pleasures in life.

A GOOD WATCH.—The punctuality of railroad trains has created a demand for better watches, and American ingenuity has supplied them. Our old correspondent, Dr. Hill, late President of Harvard College, carried a Waltham watch over the Rocky Mountains, comparing it as he went and as he returned at the observatories of Cambridge and Chicago, and a coast survey longitude station at Omaha. The watch was gaining 1 second and forty one-hundredths a day, and did not vary from that rate one-twentieth of a second in twenty-seven days. Bring forward your watches that can beat that; we should like to see them. These wonderful Waltham watches are for sale in this city by Robbins, Clark & Biddle.—*From the Evening City Item, June 5, editorial.*

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.
Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

BURD—SHIPPEN.—On Wednesday, June 7, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Dr. J. P. BURD and LILLY B. T. SHIPPEN, daughter of Edward Shippen, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

GILFEY—GROSS.—On the 7th inst., at the Parsonage, No. 933 Federal street, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. ALBERT GILFEY to Miss MAGGIE GROSS, both of Bridesburg, Philadelphia.

GUMMEY—SHORTRIDGE.—On the 7th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, WILLIAM T. GUMMEY to M. ESTELLE, daughter of John H. Shortridge, all of this city.

DIED.

DOUGHTY.—On the morning of the 6th inst., ELIZA THOMPSON DOUGHTY, infant daughter of Mrs. Kate H. and the late E. Thompson Doughty.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, J. W. Dibble, U. S. N., Naval Asylum, Gray's Ferry road, on Friday, at 3 P. M. To proceed to Trinity Church vault, Catharine street, above Second.

MILLER.—On Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., ALBERT B. MILLER, son of Rev. Jeremiah Miller.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1106 Callowhill street, on Saturday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. To proceed to the Woodlands Cemetery.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth8ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ C O M B I N E.

Citizens and Tax-payers opposed to the surrender of local self-government are invited to

ASSEMBLE IN MASS MEETING
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
On SATURDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the Mass Meeting of March 24th last to visit Harrisburg in support of legislation to

ABOLISH THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION.

Distinguished Speakers will address the meeting.

Come without distinction of party. Come all who are opposed to this self-appointed Commission. Come all who would protest against the other commissions with which we have been threatened, and which have thus far been only postponed. Come all who are determined that incompetent and corrupt men shall not be elected to responsible office. Come all who are willing to sink partisanship in the effort to obtain honest, efficient, and economical government for our city. Come, citizens, in your might. Forget, for the moment, party attachments and party prejudices. Join in an uprisig against the domination of bad men. Combine to save the city from misrule and corruption.

Tickets of admission may be had at Needles', Twelth and Race streets; at Callender's, Third and Walnut streets; at Nebinger's, Second and Christian streets; at other places to be hereafter designated, and at the doors of the Academy on the night of meeting. 6 7 wths3t

☞ GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

2000 PARASOLS!

NOW ABOUT 2000 PARASOLS IN STOCK,

And desiring to close out entire stock, so as not to keep over year a single one, we will sell at

CLOSING OUT PRICES.

Buff and White Pongee, lined and bound, all colors.
Buff and White Pongee, lined and bound, all sizes.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS.
Large size Buff Linen Sun Umbrellas, 14 to 30 inch
Silk, Linen, and Vienna Fans closing out.
White Piques and Hamburg Edgings closing out.
Kid Gloves, largest stock, all colors, all sizes.
Kid Gloves, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·70 for best Jouvin.
Hosiery at less than wholesale prices.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves, Buff, White, etc.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—That our Closing Sale of genuine Jouvin and other fine Kid Gloves will last but a few days. The stock is yet complete. 6 8 stuthtf

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and
COTELINES

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1·00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE-MARK.]

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

IMPORTERS OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S MERINO GOODS.

BRETTLE'S AND NOTTINGHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S

English Hosiery Goods,

And best makes of FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY GOODS. [3 28 tuth 3mrp

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN
TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS
AND
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1101, N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILA.,

has made very large additions to her stock of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons to match Suits. Novelties in
Parasols, Gloves, Flowers, Neck-ties; Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Jet, Glit, and Pearl Jewelry.
LACES—REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE.
Great inducements in Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes, Sleeves, Collars, and Cuffs.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, newest designs; Flouncing, Ruffling and Trimmings.
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING DEPARTMENT.
Walking Suits, Reception and Evening Dresses, Wedding Trousseaux. Large orders executed at short notice and at moderate prices, in the most fashionable style.
Trimmed and Plain Paper Patterns, $6 per dozen.
A perfect system of Dress-cutting taught.
Pinking, Goffering, and Fringing. 4 22stu2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses*. Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*
6 1thstu6m) MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance Policies

Secured from Forfeiture

BY A LAW OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AQUILA HAINES, of Philadelphia, Pa., insured September 11, 1865, under Policy No. 11,310, for $5,000, giving one-third loan note, and paying semi-annually. *He failed to pay the premium due March 11, 1869. He died August 5, 1869, FIVE MONTHS after failure of payment. The whole amount of the Policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid* at the Pennsylvania Office, SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1869.

Nineteenth Annual Statement

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Massachusetts Mutual

Life Insurance Company

OF SPRINGFIELD,

MASSACHUSETTS.

CALEB RICE, President.
CHAS. McLEAN KNOX, Secretary.
JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary.
GEORGE JUNKIN, Solicitor in Philada.

DIRECTORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, D. C. WHARTON.
Attorney to accept service in Pennsylvania.
JOHN KNOX MARSHALL.

First. Capital stock, nothing. Company purely mutual. Dividends declared and paid annually on the contribution plan.

The value, as nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the company		$97,000·00
Cash on hand		5,681·26
Cash in banks, specifying the banks:—		
First National Bank, Springfield		12,467·95
Second " " "		17,704·15
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission		46,705·28
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien in real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		1,258,009·63
	Par Value.	*Market Value.*
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—		
464 shares of New York and Massachusetts Nat. Bank Stock	$46,400	$65,555
U. S. bonds 1881, 6s; 1868, 5-20s; 1865, 5-20s; 1874, 6s	258,700	280,456
City of Springfield, New York, and Michigan State bonds	74,000	78,606
150,264 shares of Railroad stocks and bonds	176,400	181,275
	$555,500	$606,880
	Par Val.	*Market Val.*
Amount of stocks held by the company as collateral security for loans	$93,400	$115,180
		Amt. loaned on them.
		$89,435·60
Interest on investments due and unpaid		3,000·00
Accrued interest not yet due		52,754·32
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:—		
Premium notes secured by value of policies		768,952·62
Loans on personal securities		54,594·25
Loans on policies		1,517·62
Unpaid prem. in course of collection, Quar. and semi-an. premiums		220,522·86
Deferred ditto		177,771·86
Office furniture		6,306·40
Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due, less $10,000 reinsurance		67,500·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon		18,000·00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company and in suspense		29,500·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid		30,583·68
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks combined R at 4 per ct.		3,061,283·76
Amount of cash premiums received		833,086·78
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums:—		
Loan notes		310,641·92
Interest received from investments		175,840·06
Amount of losses paid during the year		297,300·00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums		1,761·58
Amount of dividends declared during the year		158,571·92
Amount of dividends paid		181,148·26
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and salaries paid to agents and officers of the company		227,344·65
Amount of taxes paid by the company		8,332·81
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures		148,863·27

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.:—
Be it remembered that on this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871, before the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State of Massachusetts, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of the said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870.
And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of $3,419,503·79. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said company.
In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871. STEPHEN E. SEYMOUR, Notary Public.

Foster S. Dennis, of New Bedford, Mass., insured March 9, 1863, under Policy No. 6913, for $5000, giving one-third loan note, and paying quarterly. His policy lapsed September 9, 1867. *He died September 8, 1868, fifteen months after* the premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of the policy, less unpaid premiums, was *promptly paid under the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law.*

JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,
State Agent for Pennsylvania.
GEORGE H. WILTBANK,
General Agent Eastern Penna. and New Jersey.
OFFICES, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D., Medical Examiner in Philadelphia. 5 29

F. A. HOYT & BRO.

MEN'S FINE CLOTHING

MADE TO ORDER.

ALSO,

LADIES' RIDING ~~HABITS.~~

BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

CORNER TENTH AHD CHESNUT STS.

(ASSEMBLY BUILDING), PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,

A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Micheners' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY.

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 2thsturp§ Below Chesnut, West Side.

NEW CROP TEAS.

CHOICE OOLONGS,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST,
JAPANESE,
GOOD OOLONGS, very low by the box or chest, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. CORNER OF

4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TEAS. COFFEES.

Imported and Domestic Groceries.

A. J. DE CAMP,

FINE GROCER,

N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,

4 13 thsm2m PHILADELPHIA.

FINE TEAS, COFFEES,

CANTON CHINA,
CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

FRANCIS BOND,

6 1 thstu3m4p No. 139 South EIGHTH Street.

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 1 stuth 6mrp

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their large assortment of

GAS FIXTURES

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices

Lower than Ever Before Known.

6 5 1mrp

REFRIGERATORS.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT

Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.

P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.

No. 39 North NINTH Street,

5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 238 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 23 tuths3m

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN AN OLD

Purely Mutual

HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly.....$4,000,000
Receipts for 1870.....$1,250,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

6 6 tuths21t

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.
Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to ventilation.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.
Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.
Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.
BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.
The latest improvements, and the best in the market,

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6 thstu 3mrp Depot, No. 630 MARKET Street.

THE RED REVOLT.

Collapse of the Commune

The Closing Scenes of the Struggle—Terrible Encounters in the Streets of Paris—The City in Flames.

The following extracts from late foreign papers show the final struggle in Paris to have been even more desperate and destructive than was represented in the cable despatches:—

PARIS IN FLAMES—BURNING OF THE TUILERIES.

Paris (May 24) Correspondence London Times.

At dark I climbed upon the top of the Hotel Chatham, and a sight, such, I trust, as I never may see again, met my view—the southwest of Paris was a sheet of flame, and I began to fear that the menaces which we had scoffed at as idle threats were about to become a terrible reality. From Auteuil to Montrouge the heavens were lit up by a series of conflagrations which died away in sulphurous smoke only to burst forth again with a loud report, and spread still further westward. We were at a loss to conceive what could be on fire. Passy seemed smouldering slowly, the real blaze being more in the direction of Luxembourg. It shot up in showers of sparks, revealing a dark mass of dome that loomed black against the sky. This we took to be the Pantheon, and rejoiced in the fact that the river lay between us and the advancing tide of flame. The smoke spread slowly, but surely, and some one announced that the Pantheon had caught fire. We saw light shining through the roof, and presently an immense jet of flame shot straight up into the sky, revealing a form which was at once recognized as the central pavilion of the Tuileries. A cry of horror burst from the lips of the people who had assembled on the roof at the discovery of the terrible truth, and we gazed fascinated as the flames licked rapidly the mass of buildings, shooting up from time to time in long forked tongues, accompanied by heavy white clouds of naphtha-smelling smoke. Although at so great a distance from the scene of operations, we could hear the roar and the clatter of shivering slates and rafters, while we were so well lit up in our position on the roof that bullets began to whistle in our direction, probably from the Linesmen on the Opera-house, who took us for members of the Commune celebrating our hideous victory. Shells whizzed past us, rattling down in neighboring streets, and we began to feel our situation precarious. By this time the great Pavilion was a mere skeleton of golden light cut by curved ribs of black, and crowned by a square gallery. It reminded me somewhat of St. Peter's when illuminated, St. Peter's, of course, appearing as a toy in contrast. I continued to stare, scarce daring to believe my eyes, when suddenly there was a vivid light; the Pavilion had sunk in with a crash, and a stream of sparks flew straight into the heavens, literally mixing with the stars. Steadily the fire advanced with a certainty that indicated the presence of petroleum in large quantities, and we were forced to admit at last that the great collection of the Louvre was to be sacrificed. Fortunately the pictures of the Italian school are hidden away, but who shall replace the antique statues—the Venus of Milo and the Polyhymnia—that are destined to be destroyed by the diabolical spite of the madmen who have been a terror to us for so long. The sight and the reflections which it engendered were so awful as to blind us to the presence of other conflagrations that were springing up along the line. A huge red bar like a giant furnace indicated that a large portion of the Quartier St. Germain was being destroyed, while a light in the Palais Royal and another in the Luxembourg suggested the idea that all Paris was indeed to be destroyed, and that at any moment our own quarter might be sent into the air through the agency of powder or petroleum in the sewers which run under the principal thoroughfares. Sick at heart I lay down, to be awakened shortly after by violent detonations.

RAISING THE BARRICADES.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The rapidity with which the barricades sprang up on Monday (22d ult.) was perfectly amazing. One passed down a street one hour without difficulty, but, coming back the next, found a barricade some three or four feet high already rising across it, and not to be approached, as every civilian who came near was expected to lend a hand in making it. This was, indeed, the problem of the morning—how to get about without being seized and impressed into barricade-building. A regular trap was laid for unwary passers-by, and it was amusing to watch, from a safe distance, the process by which they were caught. A sentry, placed so far from the barricade as not to excite suspicion, did not take any notice of them as they advanced towards it, but when, on getting up to it and seeing their danger, they tried to turn, he politely informed them that there was no objection to their staying where they were, but as to going back, that was out of the question. Meantime, his comrades came up and carried off their victims in triumph to the barricade, occasionally cutting short all resistance or argument by pointing bayonets and even revolvers at them.

PARIS AMAZONS AND CHILDREN AMONG THE PRISONERS.

Paris Correspondence London News.

Among the prisoners marched into Versailles were a company of the Amazons of the Seine, and a battalion of patriotic children. The former were dressed as vivandieres. Some who had shown themselves restive were handcuffed. One had a child strung on her back. The arm of another was in a sling. The habit-shirt of another pretty brunette was covered with fresh blood. Another Amazon was wounded. They all showed symptoms of fatigue, but still wore a defiant air, and did not seem to belong to the class with which the Magdalen asylums are peopled. All were not young; indeed, matrons were more numerous than maidens in this band of female warriors. They were forced to walk at a quick pace under the broiling sun, by a troop of mounted gendarmes. Their advent in the streets of Versailles was the cause of much mirth among the people. One stout old woman, who responded to the smiles of the by-standers by disrespectful pantomime, was hailed as Mere Duchesne. In one detachment of 200 National Guards, 10 of them were children not 12 years old. The young patriots seem to feel that the eyes of Europe were upon them, and posed accordingly. They wore the uniform of the National Guards.

PRISONERS MURDERED—FEROCITY OF THE PARIS WOMEN.

Paris Correspondence (May 24) of the London Times.

A gentleman whose word is beyond dispute told me that he witnessed from an upper window the storming of the barricade on the Boulevard Malesherbes, and that he saw with his own eyes the rebels lifting the butts of their muskets in token of surrender, which caused the linesmen to advance across the barricade. No sooner did they approach within a few paces than the muskets were suddenly reversed, and a plunging fire laid some fifty of them writhing in a heap. This morning, while walking on the Rue des Petits Champs, I saw a soldier fall, struck by a bullet from an unseen hand. An officer who was passing told me that many men had lost their lives in this manner, and that the delinquents were instantly shot. He also told me that at the Batignolles barricade yesterday a woman went up to the officer in command to ask a question, and that before he had completed his answer she had drawn a revolver and shot him through the head. The soldiers were so infuriated that they forgot her sex and riddled her with bayonet thrusts.

Among the 20 persons who were executed this morning at the corner of the Rue Royale two were women. I saw myself four men taken possession of at 8 o'clock this morning close to the Magasins du Louvre. They were kicked and cuffed until they reached the Palais Royal gate, and there against the burning house they had their hands tied, and were forced to kneel. A woman rushed from the crowd with a scream, and, clinging to one of them, announced herself his sister. She was ruthlessly torn away and carried back to the throng, while a dozen soldiers advanced and calmly shot them down; a piece of torn carpet was thrown over their remains, and every man went about his business as though nothing unusual had occurred. Escorts with prisoners are continually passing about the streets followed by a jeering mob, which counts more women than men among its ranks—women who hoot and clap their hands, and insult their victims to their hearts' content. Verily, it was with truth that Voltaire declared that a "Parisian woman was half tiger and half monkey!"

A SUMMARY EXECUTION.

Versailles (May 25) Corres. of the London News.

I noticed that there were many old men among the prisoners. Friends accounted for this by explaining that the greybeards of the Paris ateliers took up arms to stimulate the young men. When the juniors showed a tendency to take to their heels, they rushed to the post of danger. They belong to the old-fashioned class of Paris emeutiers who, at the bidding of the bourgeoisie, descended into the streets, chased Charles X, and, provoked by the same bourgeoise, threw up barricades, from which they were dislodged by General Cavaignac. The whole way to Sevres the road was crowded with trains of wagons, ambulance vans, policemen, and cavalry escorting prisoners. To show the bitterness of feeling among military men at Versailles, I may mention that when one of four field officers in conversation expressed a wish to see the prisoners handed over for the benefit of science to the professors of vivisection, the other three applauded the idea. While talking a young officer entered the cafe to refresh himself with a glass of beer. He was in command of a convoy of prisoners going to Satory, and said he had ridded his country of some of the scoundrels. One from fatigue, one from weakness, and two who were sulky had sat on a bank. He ordered them to get up directly if they did not want to be shot. "Shoot us," replied one of the prisoners. "I will take you at your word, my good fellow," the captain answered, "and I shall consider those who do not get up directly to be of the same mind as you." No one moved. The firing party was quickly told off, and the four men were corpses in another instant. The captain was highly commended by his brother officers for his firmness, and when he had gone all fell to praising him.

INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

A harmless citizen was calmly struck with a bayonet in the Rue de la Paix for daring to insinuate a difference of opinion, and I myself heard a quietly-dressed maid servant threatened with a similar fate for attempting to reach a distant chemist's shop in search of medicine for her sick master. At the corner of the Rue Lafiitte I saw a woman shot for some imaginary offense, and recognized the effects of the terror according to the golden model of '93. Anxious to discover the state of affairs about the Hotel de Ville, I penetrated through the Rue St. Anne ane Marche de St. Honore, the latter of which was strewed with plaster, brick, and glass, shattered down by the shells that clattered about our ears at every turn. A few steps further and I was in the Rue de Rivoli, with an ambulance friend and two young *infirmieres*, bent all of them on establishing a temporary hospital in the neighborhood of the great barricade, which has been a bugbear to us so long, at the corner of Rue St. Florentin. We had not advanced many yards when we perceived that shell and bullet were falling fast around us, coming, as it seemed, from some point above the Palais de l'Industrie. We crawled along the wall under the arcade, watching the dust fly up as a bursting shell fell upon the stones, when suddenly, without previous warning, there was a tremendous report close to our heads, followed by a rattling down of masonry and a shower of glass. The shock was so great that I closed my eyes for an instant, and on opening them perceived my friend stretched upon the ground, bathed in blood, and half smothered in the debris of clocks and watches, which had been showered from a shattered window-front. A shell had burst against a corner of the arcade, the greater portion of it plunging into the watchmaker's shop, one unlucky fragment striking my friend in the side and throwing him on the ground, from which he was never again to rise alive.

INCIDENTS OF THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

Paris (May 23) Correspondence of London Times.

The Versaillais are closing surely round us. The Boulevards are untenable; heavy guns have opened fire from the Place de l'Opera towards the Madeleine, which shakes our windows. Bullets are thick in the Rue de la Paix. All shutters are ordered to be opened as well as doors to guard against treason from within. The terrace of the Tuileries gardens fires upon the Palais de l'Industrie; the tocsin has been violently rung all the morning. The barricade of the Rue Royale is firing upon the Invalides. It becomes momentarily more difficult to get about. A stranger is threatened with being forced to bear a musket. Shells have fallen in front of the Varieties Theatre. Shots were fired from a house in the Rue Rochechouart upon some National Guards, who entered the house and summarily executed some persons who had arms in their possession. Formidable barricades have been erected at distances along the Rue Lafayette.

Women are descending from the Montmartre heights, armed with muskets to defend them. The dying Commune continues to issue incendiary proclamations. The barricade of the Rue St. Florentin has been mounted with heavy siege guns. The fire still continues to burn in the Ministere des Finances; some two hundred firemen have gone to the spot. Archives strew the Rue de Rivoli, blown hither and thither by the shock of artillery. The desperate portion of the National Guards increases in insolence. I saw at the corner near the Cafe Voisin a superior officer offer to escort a shopman some little distance in search of provisions. The party consisted of several guards and a *vivandiere*. The latter took imaginary offense, and charged the shopman with insulting her, upon which he was ordered to be shot. He trembled violently, and the *vivandiere*, being appeased, turned round and gave him her protection. The guard who had ordered the arrest stood on his dignity and insisted on his instant execution. Tidings now arrived that the barricade at the end of the street was attacked. This drew off the attention of the guard, and the delinquent escaped.

TEARING DOWN THE RED FLAG—A DARING FEAT.

Paris (May 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

A terrible fusilade was meanwhile raging in the streets adjoining the Opera-house, and we watched with intense anxiety the movements of the red-legged people on the roof of that building. A man crawled cautiously up the balustrade, half enveloped in a huge tricolor, which he succeeded in planting on the angle of the building. A sort of subdued clapping of hands might have been heard from sundry neighboring windows; but the whole work was not yet complete—the red flag had to be got down from the lyre of Apollo on the front, a by no means easy task considering that the figure is upwards of 30 feet high, and within direct range of the Federal troops below. Several men endeavored to shoot it down with chassepot bullets, but this attempt, although reiterated, proving a failure, one young fellow, more daring than the rest, actually climbed from limb to limb of the gigantic bronze, and tore it down with his two hands, while bullets whistled around him, striking every now and then the frieze or coping of the pedestal. He accomplished his task in safety, and disappeared with his trophy.

CHASING THE COMMUNISTS—A DASTARDLY MURDER.

Paris (May 23) Correspondence of the London News.

The Versaillist troops collected about the foot of the Rue St. Honore were enjoying the fine game of Communist hunting. The Parisians of civil life are caitiffs to the last drop of their thin, sour, white blood. But yesterday they had cried "Vive la Commune!" and submitted to be governed by this said Commune. To-day they rubbed their hands with livid currish joy to have it in their power to denounce a Communist and reveal his hiding-place. Very eager at this werk are the dear creatures of women. They know the rat-holes into which the poor devils have got, and they guide to them with a fiendish glee which is a phase of the many-sided sex. *Voila!* the braves of France returned to a triumph, after a shameful captivity! They have found him, the miserable! Yes; they drag him out from one of the purlieus which Haussmann had not time to sweep away, and a guard of six of them hem him round as they march him into the Rue St. Honore. A tall, pale, hatless man, with something not ignoble in his carriage. His lower lip is trembling, but his brow is firm, and the eye of him has some pride and defiance in it. They yell—the crowd—"Shoot him; shoot him!"—the demon-women most clamorous, of course. An arm goes into the air; there are on it the stripes of a non-commissioned officer, and there is a stick in the fist. The stick falls on the head of the pale man in black. Ha! the infection has caught; men club their rifles, and bring them down on that head, or clash them into splinters in their lust for murder. He is down; he is up again; he is down again; the thuds of the gun-stocks on him sounding just as the sound when a man beats a cushion with a stick.

A certain British impulse, stronger than consideration for self, prompts me to run forward. But it is useless. They are firing into the flaccid carcase now, thronging about it like blowflies on a piece of meat. His brains spurt on my boot and plash into the gutter, whither the carrion is bodily chucked, presently to be trodden on and rolled by the feet of multitudes and wheels of gun-carriages. Womanhood, then, is not quite dead in that band of Bedlamites who had clamored "Shoot him." Here is one in hysterics; another, with wan, scared face, draws out of the press an embryo Bedlamite, her offspring, and, let us hope, goes home. But surely all manhood is dead n the soldiery of France to do a deed like this. An officer—one with a bull throat and the eyes of Algiers—stood by and looked on at the sport, sucking a cigar meanwhile.

SAD SCENES AT VERSAILLES—THE CAPTURED FEMALE INSURGENTS.

Versailles (May 28) Cor. of the London Times.

It is a harrowing sight to behold these convoys of prisoners which arrive here every day in increasing numbers. We had of late been accustomed to see among the prisoners brought in here men with travelling-bags, evidently refugees from the accursed city, fleeing from the rigors of the Commune. Many were very well dressed, some gloved, and even wearing decorations. They were brought in with other prisoners, but after a preliminary examination they were kept separate, and, if their identity was sufficiently established, they were set at liberty. We had yesterday about 100 women brought in who had been captured at barricades or fighting with the Communist battalions. I saw about forty of these passing along the Avenue de Paris who were being conveyed to the House of Correction; some were packed together in an artillery wagon, others were on foot, walking between two lines of gendarmes. It was a very sad sight. Some of them were old women, but most of them were under thirty, and two or three could not have been eighteen years old. Some seven or eight were dressed as *cantinieres*, and wore upon their heads either a little hat with feathers or a dust-colored *kepi*. Those who had retained the attire of their sex had no other headcovering than their own hair. Their arrival at Versailles excited great curiosity. An immense crowd collected to look at these *Communeuses*, some of whom were said to have assisted in discharging mitrailleuses. They were received with insulting laughter, and jests in sorry taste, occasionally even with ribald insults. The female spectators, especially, were very furious agaist these unhappy creatures, and I saw one who, in spite of the escort, knocked off with her parasol the military cap which a *cantiniere* was wearing. The latter looked toward her assailant and wept. On all hands the cry was raised, "Off with the caps!" One tall young woman, rather good-looking, wearing the vest and military head gear, persisted in remaining uncovered. A woman stepped forward to enforce compliance, when one of the escort, too readily yielding to the injunctions of the crowd, rudely placed his hand upon the girl's head, and, seizing her hair with the cap, compelled her to bend down her head! Immediately afterward she stood erect, casting a look full of hatred upon her persecutor. I turned away from this spectacle, which wounded me to the heart. I said to myself with grief that a people which has no confidence in the justice and efficacy of the law is not fit for liberty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS, SITUATE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

On the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of Stone Mansion, with bath, water-closets, range, etc., two Tenant Houses, two large Barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees around the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about thirty acres in timber, 30 acres in meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tuths6t "Ledger" Building.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.

No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows etc., etc., and is built upon A LARGE LOT, more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.

Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.

Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 2½ miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 100 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It contains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 6 3stuth6t

TO LET, SUBURBAN DWELLINGS.—Two adjoining large three-story brick eight-roomed houses, with front and side yards, hot and cold water, heaters, range, bath, plazzas in front. Corner of FIFTY-FOURTH and VINE Streets, West Philadelphia. Passenger cars every fifteen minutes.

JOSEPH R. RHOADS,
6 7 2t* No. 419 LOCUST Street.

CHESNUT HILL.—A HANDSOME PLACE well located, near the depot, with Stable and Coach House, with or without use of horses and carriages, to be let for the summer to careful small family. House completely furnished. Reference required. Address C. H., care *Evening Telegraph.*

6 7 2t*

NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTS.—FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73½ by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR RENT BY THE YEAR, OR for the summer, a three-story double stone HOUSE, furnished with gas and water and every city convenience, situated in Clapier street, near the Township line, a few minutes' walk from Wayne station. Apply to

ARTHUR M. BURTON,
6 6tuth2t* No. 504 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH Street. 6 3stuth6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS

SAXON GREEN

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must becertified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89.

6 6 law4t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—

Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.

HENRY J. HODGES,
5 26 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
OFFICE A. C. S.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., June 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during six months, commencing July 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
5 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH ALLEY, City Stores.

HIGHWAY PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 9th instant, for the construction of sewers on the line of

SERGEANT STREET from the northwest curb line of KENSINGTON AVENUE, to connect with the sewer now constructed on EMERALD STREET.

On COATES STREET from TWENTY-FIRST STREET to TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

On BRANDYWINE STREET, EIGHTEENTH STREET to NINETEENTH STREET, and from TWENTIETH STREET to TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

On FILBERT STREET from SIXTEENTH STREET to a point about sixty-three feet east of SEVENTEENTH STREET, said sewers to be constructed in the usual form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

On BRUCE STREET, from the east side of THIRTY-FOURTH STREET to the west side of THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, to be four feet in the clear inside diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
6 6 3t Chief Com'r of Highways.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and tweaty-five thousaud dollars.. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

6 2 24t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT ST

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 9 P. M,
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to WALLER & CO., *Agents*,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct on Tuesday, June 13, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, June —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 10, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 10.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N C., on Thursday, June 8, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 15.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, June 8, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less that fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less that one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray, ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 12 N. WATER St. and 23 N. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.
STEAM HEATING
Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order
CARD.
Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer the balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.
He adopts this method of giving purchasers an portunity of
Extremely Low Prices
In preference to having a sale at auction.
A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.
C. VOLLMER,
Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,
No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,
5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION,
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 21¶

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.
On and after THURSDAY, June 1, 1871,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.
At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.
At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.
At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.
At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.
At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m, 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.
At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Haddonfield, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.
At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—The short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.
Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.
7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.
2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.
4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.
Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.
Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.
Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a m. and 6·45 p. m.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	1·25 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	1·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.
Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.
Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.
Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.
Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.
Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 7·00 A. M.
Mail ..... 8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 3·45 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic:—
Freight ..... 12·45 P. M.
Mail ..... 4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 6·15 A. M.
LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—
For Haddonfield..9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations ..... 10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations..6·00 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE:—
Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.
Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.
Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.
Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.
5 12 D. H. MUNDY Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
June 5, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—
TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.
PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.
Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.
For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.
Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.
Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.
Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.
Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.
GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.
TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.
The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, 9p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11 10 p. m.
Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5·20, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.
TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·53, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.
Sunday—7·39, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a m. and 6·36 p. m.
The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Potts Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leaves Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.
Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.
For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.
Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.
Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.
G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24,
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays,
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 7·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.
A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.
ON SUNDAY
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 2·30, and 6·45 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. 4 and 5 P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
EXTRA SUNDAY TRAINS.
On and after June 4, 1871, an Extra Passenger Train will leave West Chester at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia at 6¼ P. M. for West Chester. These trains stop at all stations.
May 29, 1871. H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),
8·15 A. M., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5·45 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. &

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

The Second Day's Business Session of the National Photographic Association—General Business—Papers on Technical Subjects—Discussions.

The second day's business session of the National Photographic Association of the United States began a. 10 o'clock this morning in the basement of the Horticultural Hall, the President, Mr. Bogardus, in the chair. Previous to the transaction of business the roll was called, the members rising as they answered. This occupied considerable time, the roll containing the names of 638 members, of whom 150 were present at the morning session.

A communication from Mr. Edwin Anthony, of New York, was read, expressing regret for compelled absence on account of the assemblage of the photographers at the unveiling of the Morse statue in New York.

The president stated that Prof. Morse was the first man who took a photographic picture on the American continent. The camera which he then used is still in existence, and it was intended to have it on exhibition at this time, but this intention could not be carried out.

A motion was made that a committee of three be appointed to invite the members of the Homœopathic Convention now meeting in the city, to visit the hall and examine the picture exhibition. This was agreed to. Messrs. Lomis, Fitler, and Elliot were appointed the committee.

On motion it was agreed that this convention give three hearty cheers next Saturday morning, at the hour of the unveiling of the Morse monument in New York, and that Professor Morse be advised by telegraph of the fact at the time.

On motion the president was appointed a committee to obtain, if possible, a picture of Professor Morse and his first camera, for the use of the members of the association.

The report of the Committee on the Progres of Photography was read by the Secretary. The report states that during the year great advances had been made in portrait photography, in backgrounds, and lights. The greatly increased use of the magic lantern has produced a great demand for good glass positives, which have consequently increased much in excellence. The Woodbury and Albert processes are now in practical operation. The negatives sent for solar enlargement have, as a rule, been much improved. Landscape photography does not as yet stand on an equal footing with the other branches of the art, as in Europe. The year, however, witnesses a great advance in this department.

The reading of the foreign correspondence connected with the report on the progress of photography was dispensed with, and that portion of the report was ordered to be printed in the *American Photographer*.

The report was received and adopted.

Notice was given of a proposed alteration of the constitution allowing a phonographic reporter to become one of the officers of the association. This was, under the rules, laid over for future action.

On motion, the Secretary was made a member of the Executive Committee.

Several communications relating to private business were read and acted upon.

Messrs. J. D. Masters, J. R. Woodburn, and J. P. Suck, members of the association from St. John, New Brunswick, were introduced and received with applause.

Mr. J. H. Kent, of Rochester, N. Y., was introduced, who read a paper on "Correct Principles of the Photographic Trade." He held that the best work is always the best paid, and the aim should be to charge nothing less than can be afforded, and for this the photographer should always do his best, not resting upon the satisfaction of the customer only, but upon the satisfaction of the artist also. The best likeness is not always the best picture, and this fact should be borne in mind if success is desired.

Mr. Kent gave a lengthy description of his particular method of operating, and of his peculiarly constructed sky light and operating room.

The reading of this paper led to considerable discussion, which was participated in by numerous members.

The thanks of the association were tendered to Mr. Kent for his able paper by a unanimous rising vote.

Mr. A. S. Southworth, of Boston, was then given the floor to explain his side of the question at issue in a patent case in which he had been engaged for some time.

Mr. Southworth said that his case had been decided against him at Albany, N. Y. The case then went to the Supreme Court of the United States last winter, when the decision of four judges was favorable and that of an equal number unfavorable. This leaves the case in the exact position in which it was before anything was done. All that is asked is that the members of the association will reserve their judgment until the case is finally decided in Washington.

A motion was made that in future all personal difficulties between members of the association be excluded from its deliberations. Agreed to unanimously.

On motion, the lady members of the association were requested in future to occupy the front seats at the meetings.

Mr. Henry B. Anthony, of New York, rose to a personal explanation in relation to the use of his name in connection with the Southworth patent case.

A committee of one member from each State represented, to select the next place of meeting, was appointed and ordered to report to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

This motion was afterwards reconsidered, and the method of appointing the committee was discussed.

Mr. Elrod, of St. Louis, asked as a particular favor that the association meet next time at St. Louis, because there the best hotels and the best halls could be had, and the members could be shown the fastest horses and the prettiest women.

Miss Jennie Fleming, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a photographer, and a member of the association, rose and said that she begged leave to differ. She thought that her friends in Chicago could show as pretty women and as fast horses. (Cheers.)

A motion was made that the President appoint a committee of thirteen, on which a division was called. The motion was carried by a vote of 102 to 54.

The committee on the proposed photograph of the members of the association reported that the picture would be taken to-morrow morning at half-past eight o'clock, sharp, on the steps of Horticultural Hall or of the Academy of Music. Accepted.

Adjourned until 3 P. M.

EXHIBITION DRILL.—This evening, in the City Armory, at Broad and Race streets, Company B, of the 4th Regiment (Colonel Sellers), under the command of Captain Lewis Frey, will give a public exhibition drill in full dress uniform. The headquarters of this company are at the Kensington Water Works, and it has been fortunate in securing both capable and industrious officers. The company at present is one of the best of our city, and those interested in matters military can depend an agreeable evening in witnessing the movements of this command. A full brass band will be in attendance. About 40 muskets will appear in line.

THE STORM.—During the rain storm last night the bank of a new culvert at Essex and Christian streets caved in, letting down a heavy curbstone on to the gas and water mains, which were broken. For hours the neighborhood was filled with noxious fumes, and almost inundated by the rapid flow of water from the water-pipes. At St. John and Canal streets ten cellars were filled with water that the inlets refused to carry off.

PERSONAL.—United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., leaves the city to-morrow for Europe via New York, expecting to be absent some three or four months. United States Commissioner Hibler will also sail on the following Wednesday, on a European tour.

I. O. W. B.—This order has received a new accession in the person of Louis Fitzell, who mauled his wife yesterday. The couple live in Moyer street. Louis was held in $600 bail to answer.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the American Institute of Homœopathy—Third Day's Session—The Report of the Bureau of Surgery, Physiology, and Hygiene.

After the close of yesterday's proceedings the delegates in the afternoon enjoyed a drive in Fairmount Park, and in the evening a grand levee was extended them in Musical Fund Hall. There were speeches, fine music from Carl Sentz's orchestra, refreshments, dancing, etc.

This morning at ten o'clock the delegates assembled at the usual place, with President D. H. Beckwith in the chair. This being the third day's session, the programme announced that the report and the accompanying papers of the Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene would come before the body for consideration. The Secretary, Dr. Ludlam, here announced that he had received a telegram from San Francisco, which was signed by a large number of physicians of that place inviting the institute to hold its next annual session at that place.

Dr. Beebe, of Chicago, arose to a question of privilege, and made a few statements in regard to remarks made by a member yesterday.

Dr. George F. Foote, of New York, chairman of the Bureau of Psychological Medicine, having been compelled to leave for that place this afternoon, he was allowed to make a brief statement in regard to the projected erection of a Homœopathic Insane Asylum of the State of New York, an appropriation for which has been received from the Legislature at Albany. The State of New York has already given $70,000 towards the erection of the institution. Ground has been broken, and the asylum will, within a year, be in a position to receive patients. It only remains for the homœopathic physicians to contribute their share towards the asylum. The institution is to be erected at Middletown, Orange county, New York. The charter provides that the State of New York will give $150,000, provided the homœopathic physicians raise $150,000 additional.

The programme as announced was not yet taken up, as permission was given to Dr. J. H. Woodbury, of Boston, to finish the reading of his paper on topical applications in uterine diseases, the entire presentation of which was not concluded when the institute adjourned yesterday afternoon.

The next paper presented was a criticism on the ordinary rules for the application of obstetrical forceps, by Dr. A. B. Gause, of Philadelphia.

Dr. E. C. Breckwith, of Zanesville, Ohio, presented a report upon a remarkable obstetrical case.

Dr. S. S. Lungrin, of Toledo, Ohio, read a paper upon a similar subject, and Dr. E. W. Township, of Greensburg, Pa., presented a paper on a case of congenital enlargement of the kidneys in an infant.

Dr. James, from the Committee on Arrangements, stated that the President of the Mercantile Library had kindly offered the use of the reading-room to the members of the Institute. The same gentleman also presented an invitation from the Managers of the Union League for the convention to visit the club-house at any time convenient.

Dr. James also begged the delegates to remember the banquet to be given at the Continental this evening.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following interesting report:—There are 300 members present, embracing delegates or representatives from fifteen State medical societies; forty-two county and local societies; twenty hospitals and asylums; twenty-two dispensaries; nine medical colleges; and eight medical journals.

The paper read by Dr. Gause coming up for discussion, a number of views were exchanged in regard to it.

Mr. Loomis, of the Photographers' Association, presented himself at this stage of the proceedings as representative of a committee delegated by that body to invite the members of the Institute to visit the display in Horticultural Hall. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The convention then took a recess for ten minutes, and after assembling Dr. T. S. Verdi presented the following resolutions, which were made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock:—

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy deems it inexpedient to have a public oration delivered hereafter by any member at the meeting of the institute.

Resolved, That the President shall make an address at the opening of each session of the institute, which address shall contain a general review of the progress of medicine and homœopathy during the past year, and such suggestions as he may deem necessary for the institute to take action on during the session.

Dr. I. T. Talbot, from the Bureau of Surgery, presented the following essays on surgical subjects by the following gentlemen:—

On Ovariotomy, by I. T. Talbot, of Boston; Hernia, by G. D. Bebee, of Chicago; Resection of the Joints, by E. C. Franklin, of St. Louis; Recent Surgical Improvement, by B. W. James, Philadelphia; Polypus Conjunctiva and Hemeralopia, by T. F. Allen, of New York; Fractures, by N. Schneider, of Cleveland; Means and Instruments for Arresting Hemorrhage, by W. T. Helmuth, of New York; Diseases of the Lachrymal Duct, by C. T. Siebold, of New York; Chinical Surgery, by M. McFarland, of Philadelphia; Strabismus, by J. B. Bell, of Augusta, Maine; on Mechanical Obstruction of the Bowels and Clinical Cases, by A. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia; Intestinal Calculi, by C. H. Von Tagen, of Harrisburg; Clinical Aural Surgery, by H. C. Houghton, of New York; Exsection of the Joints and the Use of Wire Sutures, by S. P. Beckwith, of Cincinnati.

Dr. Bell read his paper on "Strabismus," and was followed by the reading of the paper on "Hernia" by Dr. Bebee.

Dr. Bebee, in the course of his remarks, stated that he had never administered opium after severe surgical operations. He had found the use of arnica and caffeia uniformly better.

Dr. T. F. Allen, of New York then read his essay on a case of polypus conjunctiva, which occurred in the Opthalmic Hospital in New York. There are only a few such cases on record. The polypus alluded to was in the eye of a female patient aged twenty-five years.

The operation proved successful, and the patient is in a fair way of recovery. Dr. Allen recounted his experience with lycopodium and calcaria in such affections, and testified to their great efficiency.

Dr. C. T. Siebold, of New York, presented a paper on the "Diseases of the Lachrymal Duct and other Associated Organs."

Dr. W. T. Helmuth, of New York, delivered an abstract of his essay on the "Means and Instruments for Arresting Hemorrhage." This gentleman gave a very excellent practical rule for arresting the flow of blood from a wound in the palm of the hand. All that the patient required to do is to double up a handkerchief in the form of a pad, place it on the bend of the elbow, and then bend the forearm to the arm with a bandage. This will temporarily stop the blood until other surgical aid arrives. The speaker also exhibited a very ingenious instrument called the torsion forceps for twisting arteries to stop the flow of blood.

Dr. B. W. James then exhibited to the members a number of surgical instruments of recent invention.

After which the meeting adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

PRECOCIOUS THIEVES.—Charles Sheridan, alias Glading, John Casey, and Frank Roberts, three boys, were yesterday afternoon concerned in an attempt to rob the Moravian church at Frankford and Wood streets. Sheridan was arrested at the church door by Officer Littemeyer, having in his possession a large store key and a hatchet which he was using against the church door. Roberts and Casey followed Sheridan as he was being escorted to the station, and soon suffered his fate. On the person of Roberts was found $7 60. The trio will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

NEARLY DROWNED.—Last night Cornelius Nugent, a resident of the Nineteenth ward, fell into the Delaware at Arch street wharf, and was rescued with difficulty by Officers English and Andrade.

PITTSTON SUFFERERS.—This morning Mayor Fox received $83 from the Fourth Baptist Church for the Pittston sufferers.

MAYOR'S VETO.

His Objections to the Fairmount Bridge Contract Bill.

This afternoon the Mayor sent into Councils this veto message:—

Gentlemen:—I regret, from my great desire to see a new bridge constructed over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount at the earliest possible moment, that I find myself obliged to return the resolution entitled "Resolution relative to the proposals for erecting Fairmount Bridge," without my approval.

The language of the resolution seems to be vague and ambiguous. Although it is restricted to directing the City Solicitor to prepare contracts with parties for the construction of the several portions of the new bridge at the locality mentioned, and to report the same, with the names of sureties offered, to the Chambers, it obviously promises that if the contracts are in proper form and the sureties satisfactory, Councils will have such contracts executed and the city bound for the amount of expenditure involved.

On examination of the minutes and proceedings of Councils, I cannot find that any sufficient appropriation has been made to meet the outlay required under such contracts. The act of Assembly of April 21, 1858, expressly provides "that no debt or contract hereafter incurred or made shall be binding upon the city of Philadelphia unless authorized by law or ordinance, and an appropriation sufficient to pay the same be previously made by Councils." And the Supreme Court, in the case of Bladen against the city of Philadelphia, which is to be found in the tenth volume of P. F. Smith's Reports, page 464, has recognized the force of this act, and it there decided that a contract made in advance of an appropriation is not binding on the city of Philadelphia, the distinguished judge who delivered the opinion of the Court in that case (having reference to this act of 1858) saying:—"Had the statute enacted expressly that without such appropriation the contract would be void and no debt incurred, it could not, as far as the liability of the city is concerned, have been more mandatory or imperative than it is."

A contract now made under the provisions of the resolution which I now return would, therefore, be invalid, and so plainly did this objection present itself to my mind on my first reading of your joint resolution that I have forborne any investigation of the facts in connection with the matter.

Very respectfully, DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

The resolution in question authorizes the City Solicitor to prepare contracts with J. W. Murphy for the main and Thirty-second street bridge superstructure and the iron work of approaches; with J. J. Kennedy for the graduation, masonry, curbing, and paving, and with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the erection of all work "westward of retaining wall beyond Thirtieth street, as per proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount."

BANK ROBBERS.

How a Plan was Laid to Capture Them—How it did not Work.

Last evening Superintendent Fracker, of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, sent word to Lieutenant Pritchard, of the Eleventh district, that six burglars had gone up the road that afternoon, and he had information leading to the belief that they intended to "crack" a bank. As there were no more out-trains that evening, the Lieutenant sent officers to watch the down-trains that arrived, in the hope that the depredators might be ensnared upon their return. Two trains came in, but brought no vestige of the burglars. The Lieutenant, at 2 o'clock this morning, despatched Sergeant Manning and Officers Lukens and Ryble up the road, and they laid off a few moments to inspect the down-train then at Fort Washington, but found no robbers. They continued their journey up to Lansdale, and learned that the robbers had made an attempt upon the Lansdale Bank, but that the citizens, informed by a message from the Superintendent, had surrounded the institution upon which the depredators were so industriously working, with the intention of cutting off escape and bagging the whole. Unfortunately for these strategic fellows, their zeal was too much for them, and one of them could not restrain firing off a gun. The shot was disastrous in its effects; it alarmed the game, and what is worse, as the injured man says, some portions lodged in the body of one of their own party. A scene of confusion ensued, and there were shouts of "Don't shoot! Don't shoot! You will hit us!" While this interesting drama was in progress the wary robbers had ingeniously drawn off. They made their way to a farmer's stable, stole a team, rode over to a neighboring station on the New York Railroad, and got away on the next train.

DOMESTIC ENTANGLEMENTS.

How an Old Man Whipped his Son and Defied the Police.

James Knox resides at Tulip and Dauphin streets. Last night his son Charles, being drunk, went for the "old man," and a lively tussle ensued. Another occupant of the house called upon Officer Deams to quell the disturbance, but he declined, upon the ground that he could not invade the dwelling without a warrant. He suggested, however, that if the other would get the young man out of the house he would take him in custody, whereupon that person entered the room where the battle was hotly raging and pushed the belligerent Charles into the street, where the officer quickly nabbed him. Charles objected to this treatment, and went for the officer in a style that was wonderful to see, considering that whisky had the best of him. Having, as he thought, settled his official opponent, he retreated into the dwelling, followed by the zealous Deams, who had no sooner closed the door upon his back than the "old man," who could hammer his son with unction, while he would allow no one else to touch him, commenced an assault that at once caused the officer to retreat, leaving the valiant father and son in triumphant possession of their own fortress to resume at will their little unpleasantness. In the evening Officer McNulty, of the Eleventh district, entered the house and found Charles in bed and attempted to arrest him, when the "old man," like "Squire Western," "fetched him a flick" across the eyes that put them in the shade. Reinforced, however, the two belligerents were arrested, and held to answer by Alderman Heins.

ROUGHS.

How One of the "Reading Hose" Gang was Served.

Yesterday afternoon Officer McDevitt, of the Ninth district, arrested a fellow named Camill, who belongs to the "Reading Hose" gang, at Broad and Callowhill streets, his authority being a warrant charging Camill with an assault on a brother officer. After they had proceeded a short distance the prisoner jumped away from his custodian and ran down Broad street, closely followed by McDevitt. The other members of the gang, upon witnessing the pursuit, sent up a shout, "Let's lick the ——," and commenced a terrific assault with paving-stones upon the officer, who was compelled to draw his revolver and fire into the gang. He was then beaten down with stones by his murderous assailants, having at least one satisfaction, in seeing a notorious leader of the gang hobble away with a pistol-ball in him. A squad of officers appearing upon the scene dispersed the rioters, and carried their wounded brother to a neighboring drug store, where he was covered with adhesive plasters. Last night, Officer Costigan, of the same force, arrested a member of this gang on an open lot at Broad and Vine streets, who gave his name as Michael Martin, but was recognized as Cornelius Gegan. When taken before Alderman Pancoast he walked with difficulty, and endeavored to allay the officer's suspicions by saying that he had a sore foot, when, on examination, it was found that a pistol-bullet had passed through his thigh, and he was then discovered to be the leader of the gang who was shot by Officer McDevitt. Alderman Pancoast held him in $1000 bail to answer.

THE BUILDING COMMISSION.—At half-past 12 to-day Building Commissioners Huhn, Stokley, Gray, Perkins, and Wetherill met. A quorum was not present. The commission will make another effort to secure a quorum on Saturday at 12½ o'clock.

COAL OIL AGAIN.—Last evening at 9·30 o'clock, a coal oil lamp exploded in the house No. 2601 Lombard street, setting fire to the furniture. Officers Crearon and Demy extinguished the flames.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Health of General Spinner.

The New Gold Certificates.

Illicit Distillery Seizures.

Penna. Republican Committee.

Who Shall be Chairman?

Mr. Bartholomew Declines.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The New One-Hundred-Dollar-Gold Certificates.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The new one-hundred-dollar-gold certificates will be issued next week. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department will be able to deliver a portion of them to the Treasurer on Monday next. The notes are printed on Government paper fibre, with the water-mark "U. S." with a tint, on which is printed the words "gold" and "one hundred."

The certificate is embellished with a portrait of Benton, and the counter is a double disc of lathe work with the number "100" in open face figures. In the right and left hand upper corners is the letter "C," the character of the note's denomination. The red seal occupies the centre of the note.

Health of General Spinner.

A letter received from Treasurer Spinner, dated London, May 23, conveys intelligence of the improved health of that officer, who has commenced operations in connection with the negotiation of the new loan.

Naval Orders.

Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman has been ordered to duty at Boston. A Passed Assistant Paymaster is ordered to the Naval Academy. Pay Inspector Abbott is detached from Boston and ordered to settle his accounts.

Illicit Distillery Seizures.

The Internal Revenue Office is advised that Collector Young, Fourth N. C. district, seized two stills and fixtures and one hundred and seventy-five acres of land in that district for illicit distillation.

FROM THE STATE.

Hon. Linn Bartholomew Tendered the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee—He Declines the Position—The Correspondence in Full.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, June 8.—Hon. Linn Bartholomew has been formally tendered the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee by Hon. William Elliott, President of the late State Convention, and Colonels Stanton and Beath, the Republican candidates, but he has declined the position, as the subjoined correspondence shows. He is one of the best political managers of the State, and has all the requisite energy and ability for the important trust, but his professional engagements forbid his acceptance.

The following is the letter in which Mr. Bartholomew was tendered the chairmanship of the committee:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1871.—Hon. Linn Bartholomew, Pottsville, Pa.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned candidates of the Republican party for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, in connection with the Hon. William Elliott, Chairman of the late Republican State Convention, appreciating highly your valuable and long continued services to the party, unite in tendering you the position of Chairman of the State Central Committee for the fall campaign.

Awaiting an early answer, we are yours, very truly,

D. STANTON,
ROBT. B. BEATH,
WM. ELLIOTT.

Mr. Bartholomew's letter declining the proffered honor reads as follows:—

POTTSVILLE, June 7, 1871.

Hon. William Elliott, Chairman Republican State Convention:—

Hon. David Stanton, Republican Candidate for Auditor-General:—

Colonel Robert B. Beath, Republican Candidate for Surveyor-General:—

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 6th inst. came duly to hand. I assure you I appreciate your kindness in tendering me the position of Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and return my thanks for the flattering words in which you make the offer, but however much inclination might lead me to accept the position, duty to my party bids me to decline it. My time will be very much occupied during the summer with important professional engagements. The importance of the campaign and the influence its results will have upon the whole country demand that he who accepts the position should give it his undivided attention. This I cannot do. Ever willing to render aid and serve in the ranks of the party, there are so many others better qualified to organize it, that I request your acceptance of this declination, and ask that the honor and duty you have tendered me will be placed by you in the hands of some other who will serve the party far better than I can possibly do. With full confidence in the success of our cause in the coming contest I remain yours truly,

LINN BARTHOLOMEW.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling uplands, 18¾@18¾c.; low middlings, 19¾c. Flour active for strictly sound; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@6; extras, $6·25@7·25; family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills, superfine, $5·25@7·25; extras, $6·50@8; family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·37½@6; extras, $5·37½@7·25; family, $7·25@8·25. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60. Southern white Corn scarce at 80c.; Southern yellow, 73@75c.; and mixed Western at 72@74c. Whisky quiet at 93¾@94c. Bacon unchanged. Lard unchanged. Pork weak at $16·50.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

James Kelm, a wee bit of a boy, was charged with stealing a car-load of iron from the Reading Railroad Company. It was testified that on the evening of May 6 a watchman on the road saw the prisoner and several other little fellows carrying away the iron in baskets, and when arrested he admitted that he aided in the theft. General Small volunteered his services in defense of the friendless boy, and made a speech which, after being digested just one hour by the jury, saved the lad.

Ebenezer Boyce was convicted of assault and battery upon Robert S. Toy. He was offered some fish by Toy at a low price, but, instead of buying it, he threw it into Toy's face, for which he was hit over the eye, and then he drew a knife and put it into Toy's back.

James Smith and John Burns were put on trial charged with an attempt to rob Daniel Flinn, a traveller from New York to Baltimore, last Monday evening. Flinn said that, while waiting for a train at Thirty-first and Market streets, he fell in with the prisoners, treated them to a drink, and then, at their invitation, went to take a walk with them. They led him into a small back street, and Burns seized him by the neck and threw him forward, and Smith at the same time tried to steal his purse from his pocket, but he kicked them and called for "watch," and they ran away. The case was not concluded when our report closed.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Army Retiring Board.

The Colored Laborers' Strike.

Disgraceful Scenes.

Indignation of Citizens.

New Government for the District.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Colored Laborers' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The strikers still hold out. The conduct of the colored laborers is disgraceful. A party went to Alexandria, compelling the laborers there to stop. A leading Republican Senator to-day said they should present a bill on the assembling of Congress to change the form of government for the District. The action of Governor Cooke does not inspire the people with confidence in his ability.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Army Retiring Board

at Philadelphia, of which General Meade is president, has completed all the cases before it, save a few officers ordered from distant stations.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Reformed Church Synod.

ALBANY, June 8.—At the General Synod of the Reformed Church, Rev. William J. R. Taylor, of Newark, N. J., was elected President.

Bids for Gold.

NEW YORK, June 8.—There were twenty-eight bids for gold to-day, amounting to $6,623,500, from 111·71 to 112 28½. Awards, $1,000,000 from 112 20 to 112 28½.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamer India, from Glasgow.

Latest Cable Quotations.

LONDON, June 8—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £375,000. Consols closed at 91⅝ for money, and 91⅝@91¾ for account. Bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—5 P. M.—Cotton closed easier; uplands, 8½d.; Orleans, 8¼d. Sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 5000 for export and speculation. Lard, 47s. 6d.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton nominal; middling uplands at 19¾c.; middling Orleans, 19¾c. Flour firmer; State, $5·60@6·90; Ohio, $6 30@6·95; Western, 6·80@9. Wheat firmer and quiet. Corn firmer; inferior and common mixed Western at 71@72½c.; good to choice, 73@74c.. Oats steady; Ohio, 66@70c. Beef quiet and steady; Pork do.; Lard do. Whisky, 93c.

FOUND DEAD IN A HOTEL.

More of the Woodhull-Claflin Case.

A man about 45 years old, and rather poorly dressed, called at French's Hotel late on Tuesday night and asked for a room. Nothing was seen or heard of him after entering his room until yesterday, when one of the chambermaids having tried the door several times, and finding it locked, finally procured a step-ladder, climbed up, looked through the transom, and saw the occupant lying on the floor, in his night clothing, dead. He had attempted, apparently, to rise from his bed, and, being taken suddenly ill, had fallen and struck his head against the door, nearly forcing out one of the panels. From a superficial examination the physician thought that death resulted from natural causes. The body was sent to the Morgue, and a post-mortem examination will be made to-day.

The only property found belonging to the deceased was a small satchel, containing a wallet in which were $2·50, some medical prescriptions, and an envelope directed to "Dr. B. F. Sparr, No. 15 East Thirty-eighth street." There was a writ of ejectment directed against Woodhull & Claflin, directing them to vacate the premises No. 15 East Thirty-eighth street on or before a certain date. An unsigned letter, written in pencil, was directed to "Vickey, Col., and Tenney included," and referred to certain family matters, incidentally mentioning the ejectment writ, expressing the belief that the agent dare not put them out, and suggesting that something ought to be done for "poor old mother, pa, and Polly." There is no question but that the deceased is a brother-in-law of the notorious woman-brokers, and is the Dr. Sparr who was characterized as a drone by Miss Tennie during the recent legal proceeding, at Essex Market Police Court, and for whose support and that of his wife she and her sister, Mrs. Woodhull, some time ago refused longer to contribute.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A SAD CASE.—Matilda Abel, a German girl, aged seventeen years, is now under the charge of Lieutenant Thomas. Her mother and step-father live in Bracelet' court. She was living with a family at Third and Lombard streets, and on Thursday last suddenly disappeared. The family supposed she had run away, but were alarmed by a strange noise which occurred in the night time. On Tuesday morning last Matilda was found under a bed in the third story, where she had been lying since the preceding Thursday, having been without food during the interim. She then confessed that she was subject to epileptic fits, and that she hid under the bed to conceal herself during their continuance. Lieutenant Thomas will send her to the hospital of the Almshouse.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 Wil & R R 7s.100	91¾	100 sh Penna R.....	61¼
$2000 Phila & E 6s..	91¾	200 do....b60.	61¼
$500 City 6s, New.		37 do....allot.	61¼
c&p.. 100		200 do....b5.	61¼
$2000 O C & A R 7s.	87½	100 sh C & A R.b30	129½
128 sh O C & A R.s.	52¾	50 do.....129	
30 do.....	52¾	50 do.....129	
4 sh Mor Cl pf....125		400 sh Read R...2d.58·44	
12 sh Leh Val.....	62¾		

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Masonry in New York.

New Hampshire Politics

Heavy Bank Robbery

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Grand Lodge of Masons assembled this morning. Resolutions to donate four hundred dollars to the Masonic Board of Relief at Albany, and twenty-five hundred dollars to the Western District Board of Relief at Brooklyn, were referred to the Committee on Finance. The report of the Grand Treasurer shows a balance on hand last year of $7872·49. Receipts during the year, $63,854·10.

The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:—John H. Anthon, Most Worshipful Grand Master; Christopher G. Fox, Deputy Grand Warden; R. W. James Husted, Junior Grand Warden.

The Bowen Mutiny.

The investigation into the mutiny on the brig J. L. Bowen commenced to-day before United States Commissioner Davenport.

The Death of Dr. Sparr.

The medical testimony on the coroner's inquest case of Dr. Benj. Sparr was that death resulted from pulmonary consumption.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

BOSTON, June 8.—A despatch from Brattleboro, Vt., statet that the national bank in that village was robbed of $20,000 by burglars last night.

New Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8.—The entire forenoon session was consumed in an attempt to draw seats, which failed owing to the duplication of some members. Mr. Randall urged the propriety and right of a ballot for clerk, which the Democrats persistently rafused, fearing shaky members.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Elizabeth Hazz s, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following-described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1008 S. Fourth street. All that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fourth street, 64 feet south of Carpenter street, No. 1008; containing in front on Fourth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet 4 inches, more or less, to a 20-feet wide street. Terms, cash. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Two-story frame dwelling, No. 429 Harmony street. All that two-story frame dwelling and lot of ground, north side of Harmony street, west of Fourth street, No. 429; containing in front on Harmony street 15 feet, and extending in depth about 62 feet. Terms, cash. Sale absolute.

JAMES P. GREGORY, } Executors.
SAMUEL F. FLOOD, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 8s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 612 Otis street, near Tulip street, Nineteenth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Otis street, No. 612; containing in front on Otis street 18 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It contains 5 rooms, gas, etc. Terms, half cash.

No. 2. Three-story frame dwelling, No. 614 Otis street, with a three-story brick factory in the rear. All that three-story frame messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Otis street, No. 614; containing in front on Otis street 20 feet, and extending in depth 95 feet 6 inches, widening on the rear end to 38 feet; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, new tin roof, etc. Also a three-story brick factory in the rear. Terms, half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2020 and 2024 Starr street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Snyder avenue, and McKean street, First ward. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All that two-story brick dwelling (4 rooms) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Starr street, No. 2020; containing in front on Starr street 14 feet, and extending in depth 55 feet. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.

No. 2. All that two-story brick dwelling (4 rooms) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Starr street, No. 2024; containing in front on Starr street 14 feet, and extending in depth 55 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Genteel three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1046 Norris street, northwest of Thompson street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Norris street, 205 feet 5 inches northwest from Thompson street, Nineteenth ward, containing in front on Norris street 15 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth on the northwest line 102 feet 10⅛ inches, and on the southeast line 103 feet ¾ of an inch to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has 9 rooms, gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc. Immediate possession. Terms, cash, Sale absolute. Keys at the office of Lukens & Montgomery, No. 1023 Beach street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 767 S. Seventeenth street, above Catharine street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, above Catharine street, No. 767; containing in front on Seventeenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 62 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading into and from Catharine street, with the privilege thereof. The house is in good order and has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining room, winter and summer kitchens, with green house above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking ranges, heater, etc. Subject to a ground rent of $54 a year. Immediate possession. $1000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, N. W. cor